Available From Ready Stock

VITA Safety Razors (Metal & Bakelite).
—Do— Safety Razor Blades.
—Do— Tooth Paste
—Do— Tooth Brushes
—Do— Prophylactics.
And Zipp fasteners, Steel Nibs, Cycle Clips and other American & English Consumer Goods
AT
NEW YORK TRADING CO.
PROSPECT CHAMBERS ANNEXE,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY 1.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXV NO. 202 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1947 Price: 2 Annas

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

EXIT SEPARATE ELECTORATES & WEIGH TAGE!

Sardar Places Reports Before Consembly

Congratulates Minorities On "Correct Perspective"

NEW DELHI, August 27, (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Minorities, Fundamental Rights, etc., submitting the reports of the committees to the Constituent Assembly today congratulated the various minorities who had taken a correct perspective of the problems and helped in arriving at unanimous conclusions on many items.

Certain other issues which had created much bitterness in the past were settled by an overwhelming majority. In discussing the reports the Sardar appealed to the House to eschew heat and bitterness, to recognise the present state of affairs in the neighbouring areas and avoid the raising of controversies which would have unfortunate reactions elsewhere.

HAPPY AUGURY

The question of safeguards and other connected questions, the Sardar said, had often been long discussed by various committees and in fact there was nothing new in them. They had been elaborately and minutely discussed which often produced a bitter controversy. But he was happy to note that the reports he was presenting was the result of a general consensus of opinion among the minorities themselves and between the minorities and the majority.

It was not possible to satisfy all, but the House would see that the recommendations were practically agreed ones. The Committee had taken into consideration the points of view, sentiments and feelings of the minorities, big and small, and as far as possible tried to meet their wishes.

NO EXPLOITATION OF MINORITY DIFFERENCES

There was a complication and there were conflicting interests among the minorities themselves. There was a minority within the minority. The Committee did not take advantage of such differences and saw to it that the minorities instead of dividing themselves presented a united front. Such difficulties which arose were sought to be solved without bitterness and controversy. He noped the House would deal with the reports in a friendly atmosphere and with goodwill.

There was much that was happening around them and it required them to do their business as quickly as possible. Nothing should be said in the House which would add to their difficulties or their neighbour's. At present there was a bitter strife and their hearts bled with the wounds that were inflicted on one of their best provinces. In considering the reports no extraneous matter should be introduced or controversies raised which would have reaction outside.

UNANIMITY ON ISSUE OF SEPARATE ELECTORATES

Explaining the reports, Sardar Patel said that even though the earlier report on fundamental rights had covered a wide range of subjects affecting the minorities and ample provision had been made therein for their protection, yet there were certain political safeguards for which special mention had to be made. An attempt had been made to enumerate those safeguards which were of common knowledge such as joint versus separate electorates and representation in legislatures. Those issues had been discussed for over a decade, produced so much of controversy and they had suffered and paid heavily for it. But today fortunately they had been able to deal with them in an amicable manner and there was unanimity on the point that there should be no more separate electorates and they should have joint electorates.

NO WEIGHTAGE

On the question of weightage they had agreed that there should be no weightage and the various communities should be represented according to the proportion of their population. They had thought it fit to agree to reservation of seats in proportion to the population of minorities. Some of the minorities had gladly surrendered their rights. They desired neither separate electorates nor reservation and wanted to merge into the Nation and stand on their own legs. He congratulated those who had taken that stand and sympathised with those who wanted to be statutorily helped. The question of representation in public services had also been amicably settled.

SAFEGUARDS WILL BE GIVEN PROPER EFFECT

It was proposed, the Sardar went on to say, to provide some sort of an administrative machinery to see that whatever safeguards provided were given effect to and continuous vigilance was kept to see the safeguards were given proper effect. It shall be the duty of the Officer or the administrative machinery to be set up to bring to the notice of the Government or Legislature difficulties of minorities in the due exercise of their rights.

After explaining the Schedule, the Sardar referred to the position of the Anglo-Indians. That Community at present enjoyed certain privileges and concessions in certain services as the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs etc. To ask them to surrender these concessions at present would put them in a difficult position. They might not be prepared for it now and sufficient time should be given to them to adjust themselves. Certain special educational grants were given to them. These grants would be continued to be given, but progressively decreased till such time they were able to stand on their own legs. In view of the numerical smallness of the community no provision could be made to reserve seats for them in the Legislatures. So a provision was being made whereby if they failed to get elected in the normal process of election, they would be nominated by the Governor—General or the President as the case might be.

TRIBUTE TO PARSIS

In regard to the Parsis they had voluntarily abondoned any claims for concessions. Though small, the Parsis were a very powerful community and perhaps most wise. They knew that concessions would do more harm than any benefit because they could make their way anywhere and in such a way that they would get more than they would secure by reservations and other methods. Sardar Patel congratulated the Parsi community for the stand they had taken.

The Christian community had agreed to have reservation according to their population and abandoned the claim to separate electorates or other concessions. In considering the issue they had adapted the 1935 Act.

POSTS TO GO BY MERIT

Dealing with the question of representation in services, the Sardar said that the main consideration should be that posts must go by merit. If they were to dilute the principle, the general administration would suffer. It was well-known that the introduc-

(Continued On Page 5)

Scindias Enter Overseas Trade

Five Liberty Ships To Carry Cargo To Burma, Ceylon & U. S. Ports

BOMBAY, August 27, (A.P.I.): The Scindia Steam Navigation Company announces that the Company has decided to enter into overseas cargo trade, and has already started service between India and the U.S.A with five Liberty ships purchased for the purpose.

The company has for the first time been admitted as a Member of the two Conferences which operate the ships engaged in the trade between India and the U.S.A. As a result, the Company states, shippers wanting to make their shipments by the steamers of this company will be able to do so without any fear of breaking their agreements with the Conferences.

The five Liberty ships, which have been reconditioned to suit the requirements of the overseas cargo trade and have been renamed, have each a deadweight of about 10,400 tons and each has a total carrying capacity of over 50,000 tons. In their first voyages from the United States of America, these ships brought about 48,000 tons of foodgrains to India, and are still engaged on the same job.

The total annual export from India to the United States of America is about a million tons, and about the same quantity is annually imported into India, Burma and Ceylon from the American ports.

The company at present will confine its trade between India, Burma, and Ceylon and the North Atlantic ports of the U.S.A. and intends to expand its trade to the ports on the West Coast of the U.S.A. in the near future.

Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar who is appointed as one of the new judges of the Bombay High Court.

Group Capt. A. M. Engineer, who has been promoted as Air Commodore and appointed Air Officer in charge of administration at the Air H.Q. India.

Britain Imposes Big Cuts In Food And Travel

First Step In Austerity Programme To Tide Over Economic Crisis

LONDON, August 27, (Reuter): Britain's Labour Government tonight announced cuts in food and travel estimated to slash a total of £228,000,000 from imports as the first step to bridging the £600,000,000 gap in the nation's balance of payments

This still leaves nearly £400,000,000 to be found from an expansion of exports and boosting of home production to take the place of imports.

The main contribution to the savings is reduction of the British consumers' food ration by the already announced target of £144,000,000 cut from dollar food imports.

The basic petrol ration is to be abolished altogether, with motoring possible only for essential purposes.

CUT IN MEAT RATIONS

The meat ration would be reduced from one shilling two pence worth weekly to one shilling, the tea ration would not be raised above the present reduced level while restaurant supplies would be substantially cut and public dinners and luncheons curtailed.

After October 1, provision of foreign currency for the purpose of pleasure travel abroad would be wholly suspended while sterling allowances to travellers would be reduced more.

No exchange would be available for travel outside the sterling area after October 1 except for purposes explicitly approved by the exchange control

Efforts To Establish Peace In Calcutta

MOVE TO WITHDRAW RIOT CASES; LAHORE SITUATION IMPROVING

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27 (A.P.I.): THE QUESTION OF WITHDRAWING THE CASES ARISING OUT OF THE COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES IN CALCUTTA WILL, IT IS LEARNT, SHORTLY BE TAKEN UP FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT TO MAINTAIN THE CORDIAL RELATIONS NOW PREVAILING IN THE CITY BETWEEN HINDUS AND MUSLIMS.

ARMED ROBBERIES

Armed robberies have increased in Calcutta recently, and six cases have been reported to the police during the last two days. In five cases firearms were used.

LAHORE SITUATION IMPROVING

LAHORE, Aug. 27 (A.P.I.): Lahore showed distinct signs of returning to normal to-day. More activity was noticeable on the roads. There was, however, a stabbing affray outside the District Courts in the afternoon in which seven persons were killed and one injured.

The situation in the rural areas was officially described as peaceful.

SITUATION IN E. PUNJAB

JULLUNDUR, Aug. 27 (A.P.I.): The towns of Amritsar, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Ferozepur are almost wholly back to normal, says a 'communique' issued by the East Punjab Government to-night.

The situation in the rural areas is believed to be improving.

DELHI-LAHORE TRAIN SERVICE RESUMED

LAHORE, Aug. 27 (A. P. I.): The position in regard to the disturbed areas having much improved, the running of trains between Delhi and Lahore has been resumed.

Five Refugee Specials were run on on August 26.

RAILWAY GOODS WAGONS HELD UP

NEW DELHI, Aug. 27 (A. P. I.): About 13,000 railway goods wagons are held up on either side of the disturbed areas in the Punjab, it is learnt. As a result essential supplies from one Dominion for the other are also held up. It is learnt that crews on both sides are refusing to take trains in the present conditions.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Aug. 27 (A.P.I.): An explosion of what is described as a country-made bomb occurred last night in a house when two persons were seriously injured. The police soon arrived on the spot and recovered some more live bombs from the house. Two suspects, including the owner of the building, have been arrested.

SIND SIKH & HINDU LEADERS' APPEAL

KARACHI, Aug. 27 (U.P.I.): The Hindu and Sikh leaders from Nawabshah District in Sind have issued a joint statement appealing to the Hindus and Sikhs [illegible]jab to stop murders and bloodshed as their continuance is imperilling the lives and safety of innocent people not only of Punjab but also of other parts of the two Dominions.

Nehru To Visit Lahore

NEW DELHI, August 27, (A.P.I.): A meeting of the Joint Defence Council will be held under the chairmanship of Lord Mountbatten at Ambala on August 29 to consider the Punjab situation.

Thereafter Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister, and Sardar Baldev Singh Defence Minister, will pay a visit to Lahore where they will meet the Ministers of Pakistan Government.

A. I. C. C. Meeting On Sept. 27 And 28

NEW DELHI, August 27. (API): The All India Congress Committee office announces that a meeting of the All India Congress Committee will be held at Bombay on September 27 and 28.

The Congress Working Committee will be a meeting of the presidents and secretaries of all the Provincial Congress Committees in which all the Provincial Premiers are also invited to attend.

ASAF ALI IN LONDON

LONDON, August 27. (Reuter): Mr. Asaf Ali, Indian Ambassador to Washington, landed at London airport this afternoon from New York and waited for a plane from India on which his wife was travelling. They then drove to Claridges Hotel

The Ambassador, met at the airport by the High-Commissioner for India, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, said he would be returning to India in the first week of September, and that any meetings he had with British Government members in the meantime would be "purely courtesy calls."

LISTOWEL LEAVES FOR RANGOON

Response To Burmese Invitation To Discuss Problems Of Transfer Of Power

POOLE, DORSET (England), August 27. (Reuter): Lord Listowel, Secretary of State for Burma left here by British Overseas Airways Corporation flying boat to-day for Rangoon.

Lord Listowel, who was Secretary for both India and Burma until the recent formation of the Dominions of India and Pakistan terminated the functions of the India Secretary, has been invited by the Burmese Government to discuss matters connected with the approaching transfer of power to the Burmese.

He is replacing Sir Stafford Cripps, Member of the British Cabinet Mission to India and President of the Board of Trade, who had originally been scheduled to go to Rangoon this summer but whose trip was cancelled as his Department is vitally concerned in tackling the problems of Britains' economic crisis.

Lord Listowel, who was accompanied by Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, Depute Undersecretary of the Burma Office and his Private Secretary, Mr M. J. Harris, will make two brief stops in India during his air journey.

He is expected to stay a few hours at Karachi on Saturday evening and an hour at Calcuta an Sunday afternoon, and is due in Rangoon later on Sunday.

Before his departure, Lord Listowel said: "I hope to gain a firsthand impression of the country and its people which will be of the utmost service to me in the future when questions affecting the country have to be considered."

TAKE THOSE STATUES TO ENGLAND

LONDON, August 27. (Reuter): Public statues of English statesmen and soldiers in India should be brought back to England and re-erected here, a former Indian civil servant whose name was not disclosed proposed in the Conservative Daily Telegraph her today.

"These memorials of the days of dependence cannot be welcome to the new Dominions, "he wrote" and may suffer from neglect or indignity" He suggested they be set up at the birthplaces of those they commemorated.

JINNAH LEAVING FOR LAHORE TODAY

KARACHI, August 27, (A.P.I.): H. E. Quaid-I-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah will leave for Lahore tomorrow by a special plane, it was officially announced here today.

SIND STUDENT'S CONGRESS SECRETARY ARRESTED

Mr. U. S. Chatwani, Secretary of the Sind Student's Congress was arrested by the Sind C.I.D. at Shaikarpur yesterday. He will be brought to Karachi.

LEAGUE CANDIDATE ELECTED

Nawab Mohammed Khan Chandio, Muslim League candidate, has declared elected to the Sind Assembly unopposed in the by-election from the Larkana Rural Muhammadan Constituency.

GOVERNOR LAUNCHES AUSTERITY DRIVE IN SIND

An austerity drive has been launched by the Governor of Sind Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah. In a statement from Government House today the Governor, referring to distressed conditions in Eastern Pakistan, said that he would not accept any lunches, dinners, garden parties, etc., from September first.

Rowlands Leaves For Karachi

POOLE (Dorset) England, August 27, (Reuter): Sir Archibald Rowlands, former Finance Member of India and at present permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Supply, left airport this morning for Karachi.

He is going to Pakistan for discussions with Quaid-I-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, and to give advice on economic matters.

He is expected to be an Pakistan for three months.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON (OCTOBER)
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.

Previous Closing	31.84
Today's Opening	31.85
Difference	+01
Today's Closing	31.50
Difference	—34

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.

Stock Exchange Opening prices.
Anoconda Copper Mining 35-3/8 (ex-dividend).
General Motors 57-3/4
United States Steel Common 70-3/8
United States Steel preference unquoted.

LAST QUOTATIONS
BOMBAY, Aug. 27.

	Rs	
Cotton Sept.	426	8
Silver Shravan	173	4
Gold Forward	111	[illegible]
Silver Tukda		
2nd Shravan	173	0
Sovereign	74	4

Special Safeguards For Minorities

Reservation Of Seats On Population Basis For Ten Years

Representation On Central And Provincial Cabinets And In Public Services Ensured

NEW DELHI, August 26 (A.P.I.): Abolition of separate electorates and elections to the Central and Provincial-Legislatures to be held on the basis of joint electorates; Reservation of seats for the different recognised minorities in the various legislatures on the basis of their population initially for a period of ten years; Safeguards for the Anglo-Indian community for a period of ten years and certain non-justiciable principles to be incorporated in the fundamental rights of the subjects, are the main features of three reports which Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Minorities, presented to the Constituent Assembly today.

The first report deals with what may broadly be described as political safeguards of minorities, the second report deals with the position of Anglo-Indians in certain services and the grant of special educational facilities for them and the third report is a supplementary report on fundamental rights.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Sardar Patel, presenting the report to the Constituent Assembly today said that this report should be treated as supplementary to the one forwarded to the president on April 23, 1947 and dealt with by the assembly during the April session.

That report, Sardar Patel said dealt with justiciable fundamental rights; these rights, whether applicable to all citizens generally or to members of minority communities in particular, offer a most valuable safeguard for minorities over a comprehensive field of social life. The present report deals with what may broadly be described as political safeguards of minorities and covers the following points:

Representation in legislatures, joint versus separate electorates; and weightage.

Reservations of seats for minorities in cabinets.

Reservation for minorities in the public services.

Administrative machinery to ensure protection of minority rights.

Our recommendations are based on exhaustive discussion both in the subcommittee on minorities as well as in the main advisory committee. From the very nature of things it was difficult to expect complete unanimity on all points. I have pleasure in informing you however, that our recommendations where they were not unanimous were taken by very large majorities composed substantially of members belonging to minority communities themselves.

OVERWHELMING MAJORITY

The first question we tackled was that of separate electorates; we considered this as being of crucial importance both to the minorities themselves and to the political life of the country as a whole.

By an overwhelming majority, we came to the conclusion that the system of separate electorates must be abolished in the new constitution. In our judgment this system has in the past sharpened communal differences to a dangerous extent and has proved one of the main stumbling blocks to the development of a healthy national life.

It seems specially necessary to avoid these dangers in the new political conditions that have developed in the country and from this point of view the arguments against separate electorates seem to us absolutely decisive.

We recommended accordingly that all elections to the central and provincial legislatures should be held on the basis of joint electorates. In order that minorities may not feel apprehensive about the effect of a system of unrestricted joint electorates on the quantum of their representation in the legislatures, we recommend as a general rule that seats for the different recognised minorities shall be reserved in the various legislatures on the basis of their population.

This reservation should be initially for a period of ten years the position to be reconsidered at the end of that period. We recommend also that the members of a minority community who have reserved seats shall have the right to contest unreserved seats as well. As a matter of general principle we are opposed to weightage for any minority community.

CLASSIFICATION OF MINORITIES

For two reasons the application of the above principles to specific minorities was considered in detail by the Committee.

In the first place, it was known to us that minorities are by no means unanimous as to the necessity, in their own interests, of statutory reservation of seats in the legislatures.

Secondly, the strict application of the above principles to a microscopic minority like the Anglo-Indians seemed to require very careful examination.

We accordingly classified minorities into three groups—Group "A" consisting of those with a population of less than ½ per cent in the Indian Dominion excluding the States; Group "B" consisting of those with a population of more than ½ per cent but not exceeding 1½ per cent; and Group "C" consisting of minorities with a population exceeding 1½ per cent.

These three groups are as follows:—

GROUP 'A':
1. **Anglo-Indians**
2. **Parsees.**
3. **Plains Tribesmen Wn. Assam.**

GROUP 'B':
4. **Indian Christians**
5. **Sikhs.**

GROUP 'C':
6. **Muslims.**
7. **Scheduled Castes.**

ADEQUATE OPPORTUNITY FOR ANGLO-INDIANS

ANGLO-INDIANS: The population of the Anglo-Indian community excluding the States is just over a lakh, that is 0.40 per cent. Mr. Anthony, on behalf of the Anglo-Indians, contended that the census figures were inaccurate, but even admitting a larger figure than the one given in the census, this community is microscopic, and to deal with it on a strictly population basis would mean giving it no representation at all. The representatives of the Anglo-Indians on the Committee asked originally that they should have the following representation in the legislatures:—

House of the People 2.
West Bengal 1.
Bombay 2.
Madras 2.
C. P. and Berar 1
Bihar 1.
U. P. 1.

Subsequently they asked that they should be guaranteed two seats in the House of the People and one in each Province in which they have representation at present, that is, a total of eight altogether.

After very considerable discussion in the course of which the representatives of the Anglo-Indian community gave full expression to their views, the Committee unanimously accepted the following formula, na-

(Continued On Page 6)

Million City Voters To Go To Polls

First Elections Under Adult Franchise In Next February

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

One million voters will go to the polls in February 1948 in the first elections under adult franchise to the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

This means that the number of voters would have increased nearly four-fold when compared to the 275,000 who elected the present Corporation whose life has been extended thrice already owing to what has been termed the "exigencies of the war."

Enquiries go to show that a tentative electoral roll has been prepared by the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. B. K. Patel, assisted by the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, Dr. J. F. Bulsara. The list is now being scrutinised for possible corrections, additions and alterations. This task may be continued upto the end of August. The final list of voters under adult franchise will be completed before the last week of December.

NEW INDORE PRIME MINISTER

INDORE, August 27. (A.P.I.): Mr. N. C. Mehta, I.C.S., formerly sugar controller for India, will, it is understood, be appointed as Prime Minister of Indore State and assume charge of his office with effect from September 1.

Forward Economic Policy For India

IMPORTS TO BE CUT DOWN TO BARE MINIMUM

Large Scale Export Drive To Balance International Payments

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, August 26.

The Commerce Member Mr. Cooverje Bhabha, in a special interview with me explained India Government's Import Policy. He said "there is no doubt that certain amount of hardship has been caused to the importers as a result of the new Import Policy. This is partly due to a sudden reversal of Policy of liberalising imports to one of the severe restrictions and partly to haste with which this change in policy had been brought about."

NEW DELHI, August 27 (API).—A radical change in the matter of the country's import policy and an all-out export drive are expected to be announced shortly.

The biggest headache of the Commerce Ministry, and its chief Mr C. H. Bhabha, according to an authoritative source, is to put the country on a forward economic policy. To tide over the crisis occasioned by the difficult foreign currency situation, it is pointed out that our import policy will have to be frequently reviewed and revised more and more in the direction of cutting down imports to the bare minimum. Along with its plans are under preparation for a large scale export drive "at all costs" in order to balance our international payments.

MR. C. H. BHABHA.

Explaining the present hardship of the importers caused on account of the new import policy, it is pointed out that this was due partly to the sudden reversal of the policy of liberalising imports to one of severe restrictions and partly to the haste with which this change in policy had to be brought about.

It is stated in this connection that the import policy was fairly liberalised during the latter part of 1946 and early in 1947. As many as 400 articles figured in the open general licences covering imports from the U.K. and other sterling countries. Licences issued for imports from hard currency areas during the year ending March 1947 were of the value of several hundred crores of rupees. With the change in financial conditions and the prospect of free convertibility of sterling after July 15, it was necessary to severely curtail these possible huge trade commitments and to take other measures to restrict imports to what could be paid for from current exchange resources, including a portion of the sterling balances released for current use.

As a background to the present difficulties, it is pointed out that many merchants had under the liberal licensing scheme applied for fantastically large quantities of goods and received licences even though they had no previous connections or contracts with foreign suppliers Some obtained licences in anticipation of overseas orders. It was deemed to be essential to eliminate such traders in the interests of the proper development of the country's trade as also to get out of the tight foreign exchange position.

ELIMINATION OF TRADERS

As a first step towards the conservation of our exchange resources it is recalled the Reserve Bank issued instructions to the Exchange Banks in March last not to open letters of credits valid beyond June 30 1947. Before these instructions were issued however certain importers had opened letters of credit whose validity extended beyond June 30. In these cases there was a definite commitment made on our exchange resources which could not be withdrawn. It was therefore, decided to extend only those licences for which letters of credit valid beyond June 30 had been opened.

These sequences of events, it was emphasised should be clearly understood, as complaints are often made that having instructed the Banks to limit the period of credits, it was absurd to make it a condition of revalidation that there should be a letter of credit for a longer period. Where letters of credit were not opened, obviously there was no exchange commitment. Consideration had to be given also to another class of exchange transactions which required no letters of credit. Generally many importers having long-established connections and contacts with foreign suppliers remit the value of the goods in other ways, e.g. drawing a bill after shipment. It was decided to give them an opportunity to regulate firm commitments made by them before the date of announcement of the change in policy. Their licences are revalidated up to the 30th September 1947 on adequate evidence being furnished of their mode of payment and of firm commitments made before May 16, 1947.

150,000 APPLICATIONS FOR REVALIDATION

It is stated that applications which came up for revalidation exceeded 150,000 This was much in excess of expectations. A large majority of these applications poured in between the second and fourth week of June. Among the applicants were numerous who applied ignoring the stipulated conditions, thus causing harassment to the staff. Forms were wrongly filled in and connected papers or previous references were missing. All these needed careful scrutiny and resulted in a great deal of delay. Government are, however, considering the question of giving an extension to the revalidation beyond 30th September except for purely luxury goods

Attention however is drawn specially to the new policy which makes a distinction between goods which will be freely licensed and goods which will not be licenced at all. Goods which do not fall in either of these categories will be licenced subject to certain monetary ceilings. It is necessary, it is pointed out, for businessmen to familiarise themselves with these categories with a view to savings trouble and avoiding unnecessary effort both on their part as well as on the part of the Control Officers Government will give first priority only to imports of capital goods and such essential goods as can contribute to increased production. For other things and specially for luxuries we must bid good-bye at least for sometime. It is stated that unless we restrict our needs of imported goods to what we can meet from our exchange resources we shall be faced with a most critical position hereafter Hence it is imperative to restrict and regulate the imports of even essential goods

Agents D. M. VOHRA
8. Vithaldoss Road,
BOMBAY. 2.

FIVE POLISH NATIONALS ARRESTED

LONDON, August 27. (Reuter): Five Polish nationals, armed with rifles, pistols and hand-grenades, were arrested by the Austrian police near Althofen, in Upper Austria, according to Vienna radio.

It was believed that the arrested men who were committed for trial, belong to a partisan group operating in the Slovak-Police frontier region.

They had been separated from their group and had crossed the Danube by ferry in order to reach Upper Australia the radio added

C. C. I. BADMINTON

ULLAL BROTHERS ELIMINATED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Ullal brothers, the holders, made an exit from the Men's Doubles event in the C. C. I. Open Badminton Tournament this evening when their colours were lowered by the erratic combination of Ferreira and Shroff in the quarter-finals. The winners lost the first game tamely collecting only eight points therein. This was mainly due to the number of mistakes that Shroff made in failing to return easy placements and often hitting either out or into the net. With the second game he became steadier and with Ferreira playing a sound, though none too, brilliant a game, Shroff and Ferreira eventually overcame the small lead that their opponents had established and won the game with only four points to spare.

In the third set Shroff was certainly brilliant and was the dominating factor in the match. He smashed and placed accurately and found loopholes in his opponents combination. Although the result was never a certainty Shroff and Ferreira appeared well set for their victory in the semi finals.

The Ullal brothers failed to regain their last year's form which enabled them to conquer such a strong pair as Mugwe and Patwardhan. Their combination was not sound and sometime even a misunderstanding prevailed.

Another match that went into the third set was the tie between Miss Bhat and Ramesh Desai and Miss Moloobhoy and Dinkerrao.

In the Ladies' Singles event Mrs. Lewis and Miss Harenjal disposed of Miss Merchant and Miss Cantenwalla respectively in easy fashion while Mrs. Soman was conceded a walk-over.

In the quarter-finals of the Men's Singles event Galyanpur took Shirke to the third game before losing rather tamely in spite of what the score indicates. He was down 9-13 in the first game but without dropping his service took the score to 17-13 before Shirke could snatch a couple of points out of him in the game. In the second and the third games Kalyanpur was a tired man and although he brought off some pretty strokes he never really looked like winning.

The following are the scores:—

PROFESSIONALS SINGLES

Ramchandra beat Sarjoo Prasad 15-4, 10-15, 15-7; Popatlal beat Narayan Kawda 15-6, 15-8.

JUNIOR BOYS' SINGLES (Semi-Finals)

Dhongade beat V. Bhat 15-1, 15-3.

MEN'S SINGLES (Quarter-Finals)

Lewis beat Koppikar 15-3, 15-3. Shirke beat Kalyanpur 16-18, 15-4, 15-3.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Quarter-Finals)

Ferreira and Shroff beat A. V. Ullal and B. V. Ullal 8-15, 15-11, 15-11.

LADIES SINGLES (Quarter-Finals)

Mrs. Soman w.o. Mrs. Harenjal; Miss Harenjal beat Miss Canteenwala 11-4, 11-5; Mrs. Lewis beat Miss Merchant 11-3, 11-7.

MIXED DOUBLES (Quarter-Finals)

Miss Moloobhoy and Dinkerrao beat Miss S. M. Bhat and R. D. Desai 15-6, 3-15, 15-10; Mrs. Nasikwala and Talyarkhan beat Miss Jadhav and S. S. Parulekar 15-6, 15-8.

(Fixtures For Thursday)

PROFESSIONALS SINGLES

5-00 p.m. Pandurang Ramji vs. R. Ramchandra. 5-30 p.m. Ganpat Ramji vs. Hari Sadoo.

LADIES' DOUBLES (Semi-Finals)

6-00 p.m. Miss Malini Heranjal and Mrs. Lewis vs. Miss H. Dubash and Mrs. B. Castelino. 6-20 p.m. Mrs. R. Soman and Miss Nigudkar vs. Miss S. Moloobhoy and Mrs. G. Nasikwala.

GENTS' SINGLES (Quarter-Finals)

6-40 p.m. R. D. Desai vs. G. Lewis.

MIXED DOUBLES (Quarter-Finals)

7-00 p.m. P. M. D. Thackersey and Miss M. R. Chinoy vs. Mrs. Nasikwala and Talyarkhan.

Rangers Win In Rover's Cup

Rangers	3
Tatas	1

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In the second round of the Rover's Cup Football Tournament the Rangers beat the Tatas by three to nil to qualify for the third round where they meet the winners of G. I. P. Railway Sports Club and Merry Go Round (Hyderabad).

Compared to the first two matches this evening's encounter was contested at a fast pace and the exchanges were on the whole lively. The Rangers dominated the exchanges except in the first few minutes of the game, but were unable to score oftenerr due of the frivolous finishing of their forwards.

In the Tata defence Mandon and Krishnan were again outstanding and rendered excellent support to their side. In the pivotal position in particular Krishnan notched up a sterling performance.

Coutinho for the losers and Stone (2) Waghela for the winners were the scorers.

Thursday evening at 5.40 p.m. K. O Y. L. I. (Deolali) vs. Young Men (Bangalore).

MARINO TO MEET MONOGHAN

Fight For Vacant World Flyweight Title

LONDON, August 27 (Reuter): By an ironic twist of fate, Jackie Paterson, former world flyweight champion, will be fighting in the same ring and on the same programme in which Dado Marino, the colourful Filipino Boxer, and Irishman Rinty Monoghan will meet for the world title of which Paterson was deprived by the British Boxing Board Control when he failed to weigh-in for the fight with Marino.

After three weeks quest by the British promoters to obtain Marino's signature, promoter Jack Solomons has signed up Marino and Monoghan to fight for the vacant world flyweight title at Harringay Arena, London, on October 20.

Toss of the coin decided amount of Marino's purse, which is the highest ever paid to a flyweight in England. Marino's manager started with a request for £6,000 but dropped to a lower figure. A difference of £500 caused a deadlock until promoter Solomons suggested tossing of coin and lost. Amount being paid is not officially disclosed but it is probably in the region of £5,000.

Marino has travelled 10,000 miles and spent more than three months in England in search of a title, beat Monoghan on a disqualification when the Irishman stepped in as a last-minute substitute for Paterson.

Monoghan had had little time for preparation on that occasion but he should provide a formidable opposition next time. On the same night, Paterson will be defending his British and Empire Bantamweight titles against Norman Lewis. The original date for this clash was October 13.

Marino will visit Paris and Rome for a holiday before returning to London to prepare for his world title contest.

HANCOCK SHIELD CRICKET TOURNAMENT

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, August 25.— The semi-final match for the All-Kathiawar Cricket Championship for the Hancock Shield has been fixed at Rajkot for September 3, 4 and 5, the final match coming off at Rajkot on September 7, 8 and 9.

Mysore Letter

MYSORE DEWAN DELAYS RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

State Congress To Launch Satyagraha On Sept. 1

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 24.

The Mysore Congress is going to commence on the 1st of September a State-wide Satyagraha movement for the establishment of responsible Government under the aegis of the Maharaja.

In the meantime the members of the Working Committee are on tour in the State with a view to familiarise the people with the latest events in the political life of the country.

India has attained freedom and has settled down to administer the country all by itself. The people of Mysore joined in the Independence Day celebrations, but with a feeling that in a free India there was a slave Mysore.

The Dewan seems to plead that he has no time and this is described in Congress ranks as "utterly meaningless." Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, Veteran Mysore State Congress leader commenting on this said "All within three months since June 3, on which date he made the historic statement, Lord Mountbatten has been able peacefully and successfully to divide this great continent into two parts, create two central governments and transfer power to the last item, and here is a Dewan who has nothing more to do than to touch up the existing constitution here and there so as to broaden the franchise, popularise electorate and provide for a removable ministry, all of which could have been done in the course of a week.

Mr. Bhashyam added, "He does not inspire us with confidence about his 'bona fides' and it seems to us that he is deliberately delaying and evading the issue.

That was an unpopular act on his part, continued Mr. Bhashyam. He excluded from standing as candidates all those who were not members of the Representative Assembly or the Legislative Council. That was a piece of blatant injustice. Then again the denial of his undoubtedly right on the part of Mr. K. Hanumanthiah, leader of the Congress Party in the Representative Assembly, to stand as candidate is an atrocious negation of fundamental rights of citizenship.

"Then again there is the attempt on the part of Dewan to prop up one of his favourite candidates in the Legislative Council to a seat in the Constituent Assembly. Instead of holding an election by a Joint Session of the Assembly and the Council or exclusively by the Assembly itself, the Dewan directed the Assembly and the Council separately to elect two members each.

"All these and many other acts of commission and omission have made clear to us that we cannot expect from the Dewan anything satisfactory in nature of political reforms. We are resolved on securing immediately the establishment of full responsible Government. We assert the sovereignty of the people and the right of the people to frame their own constitution, including the provision for a place in it for the Maharaja.

MAINTAIN BHOPAL'S TRADITIONS OF COMMUNAL AMITY

Nawab's Appeal To Muslim And Hindu Subjects

BHOPAL, August 26. (A.P.I.): The Nawab of Bhopal has agreed to join the Indian Union.

In a message to his people on the occasion of his decision to join the Indian Union, His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal, has made a fervent appeal to all sections of his subjects to maintain Bhopal's traditions of peace and communal amity and not to play into the hands of mischief-mongers and narrow-minded elements.

Reiterating that he has pledged his life for the service of his people His Highness adds: "At this moment a special responsibility rests on my Muslim subjects. But I am certain that in keeping with their traditions of loyalty and toleration every one of them will emerge successful from the ordeal. My Hindu subjects have always remained loyal to me and I am confident that on this occasion too they will give me their united and wholehearted support".

NORMAL DELIVERY OF TELEGRAMS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27 (A.P.I.): Street delivery of telegrams all the 24 hours has been resumed in Calcutta from the 25th. A press note issued by the Post Master General says that owing to the disturbances which broke out on 16th August 1946 street delivery of telegrams had been restricted to hours between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. in Calcutta. With the return of communal amity and normal conditions in the city, it has now been possible to restore the old system of door-to-door delivery throughout 24 hours.

THAMNA TEMPLE THROWN OPEN TO HARIJANS

RAJKOT, August 25.— The Ramji Mandir at Thamna has recently been thrown open to the Harijans in the presence of a large gathering.

HURDLES FOR SIKHS & HINDUS IN W. PUNJAB

No Transport For Marooned Refugees

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, August 27.

Good work done by Britain in transferring power to India is being systematically obliterated by British officers who, it is alleged, are showing open partiality against non-Muslims in the Punjab. The case of refugees' evacuation is cited to illustrate the point. While Muslim officers in the army are given free hand to evacuate their co-religionists from Eastern Punjab, Hindu and Sikh officers are kept busy otherwise. About three lakhs of Muslim refugees have been so far evacuated from Eastern Punjab. Hindus and Sikhs in Western Punjab on the other hand are being kept as hostages and maximum obstacles are being placed on their moving out to places of safety. Nehru's Government, at last has seen the game and have insisted that there should be regular exchange of refugees on governmental level. Here again the scheme looks grand on paper. While West Punjab Government is regularly functioning, Bhargava's Government in East Punjab has neither the police nor transport to assist the evacuation of Hindus and Sikhs said to be marooned in thousands in Sheikhupura, Lyallpur, Chichwatni, Montgomery, Okara, Khanewal, Havazabad, Kamoke, Gujranwala and Patoki where they are entirely at the mercy of hooligans. According to refugees, male population is being systematically exterminated while females are being converted.

RIFLES FOR BORDER VILLAGES

The League Government has admitted distributing ten rifles to each village on Indo-Pakistan border. There is complete blackout of news from Western Punjab. Defence Member Baldeo Singh has requisitioned all surplus aircraft from air companies in India in order to evacuate refugees from places having landing grounds, a number of officers, including Information officers have been deputed to work under Mr. Bhide, 'liaison' officer to collect authentic information in Western Punjab. Lahore bottleneck for telegraph and telephone services has been broken and direct connections have been now established between Delhi and all important centres in East Punjab. Ten thousand released army men are being recruited to man East Punjab's police force. Government on the model of West Punjab has decided to arm border villages.

Fire In Ahmedabad Mill

AHMEDABAD, August 27 (A.P.I.): A fire broke out in the mixing department of New Swadeshi Mill situated on Naroda Road last night. The fire was brought under control within one hour. Damage to the extent of about Rs. 25,000 is estimated to have been caused.

JAPS TO BE RESTRICTED TO THEIR HOMELANDS

Anglo-Australian View At Peace Conference

CANBERRA, Aug. 27 (Reuter): Empire Countries at Canberra Peace Conference have revealed their willingness to follow the Australian lead of throwing in their lot with the United States in a peace settlement, it was authoritatively learned to-day.

The conference, however, is seeking to avoid any charge from other countries, notably Russia that an Empire Bloc is being formed. For this reason decisions are being taken are in the broadest terms.

The dominating Australian viewpoint which in turn is profoundly influencing the conference outlook, is that the present occupation of Japan for which the United States is largely responsible, must be branded a failure.

Any wide divergence between the United States and Empire Policies on the peace settlement would strengthen the Soviet Union's hand in the final settlement.

The conference was to-day beginning discussions of fundamental issue such as the disposition of Japanese territory, and conditions of disarmament and demilitarization under which Japan will exist. Both Britain and Australia are in accord that the Japanese should be restricted to their home islands, even though this inevitably involves a complete recrientation of pre-war Japanese economy.

BRITISH ARMY CHIEF'S DARNING

Lieutenant-General Horace C. H. Robertson, Commander-in-Chief, British Commonwealth occupation Forces in Japan, today addressed the Canberra Peace Conference on the military position in Japan. It das learned tutoritatively ttat General Robertson warned delegates tlatt despite their obedient co-operation with the allied forces, the sincerity of Japanese conversiun to peaceful ways should not be overvalued.

U. S. Loan & Bombers For China?

America To Get, In Return, Lease Of Strategic Bases

MOSCOW, August 27 (UPI): Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek promised the U.S.A. the lease of strategic bases in China and facilities for the U.S.A. military, political, economic and cultural missions and the advisory groups to remain indefinitely in China, reports the Tass Soviet News Agency from Nanking to-day.

According to the report, the Generalissimo also agreed to the implementation of the Chinese-American Trade Treaty and granting to the Americans in China equal rights with the Chinese citizens.

In return, the Chinese President requested General Wedemeyer, President Truman's Special Representative in China to create and train 12 infantry divisions and to supply 300 bombers and 200 fighter planes and a loan of two thousand million dollars "for the reform of the financial system and development of trade and industry.

It is reported that Mr. Arthur Young, former American Financial adviser to the Chinese Government already arrived in Shanghai to take up his post as the "Adviser" with Central Bank of China.

Phone: B.B. Gram:— EVERMAIK.

RAINY COAT

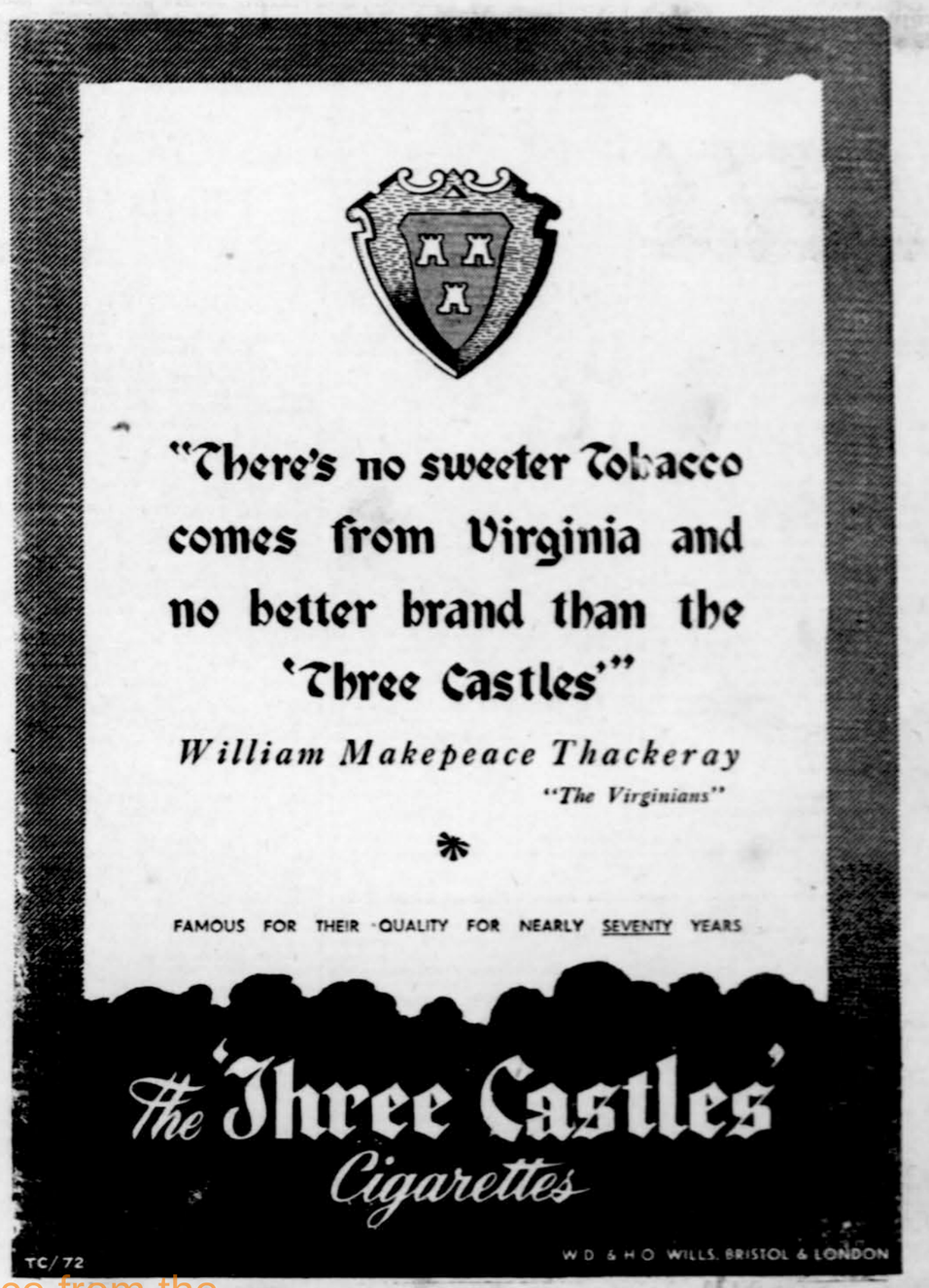
(WATER PROOF) AT RS. 4 EACH

Instead of buying Umbrella buy Rainy Coat for your entire satisfaction. Durable attractive and cheapest full size rainy coats made of Cotton Cambric, manufactured in Scotland are available to dealers, consumers and Stockists. Export license available for Burma and Malaya

Obtainable in lot and in retail by V P Postage extra, Agents and brokers wanted at liberal terms For full particulars write to:—

COOCH BEHAR INDUSTRIES LIMITED

174, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA


"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better brand than the 'Three Castles'"
William Makepeace Thackeray
"The Virginians"
FAMOUS FOR THEIR QUALITY FOR NEARLY SEVENTY YEARS
The 'Three Castles' Cigarettes
TC/72
W D & H O WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

Leprosy & Leucoderma

treated radically by oral and external application of medicines within short time. Guaranteed cure. Rs. 24/ 13/- month.

KAVIRAJ — R. N. CHAKRAVORTY
Bhowanipore, Calcutta 25.

ON STAGE SEE
PRITHVIRAJ &
UZRA MUMTAZ IN

DEEWAR

on Fri. 29th 9-30 a.m.

PATHAN

on Sat. 30th Sun. 31st
9-30 a.m.

Royal Opera House

Plans open from Tuesday

MELODIOUS MUSIC
& Romantic Drama .....in
JAMUNA'S

DO-DIL
A JAMUNA PRODUCTION

• SURAIYA • MOTILAL • KARAN DIWAN.

Dialogues & songs:—MADHOK
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
3rd WEEK at NEW
WEST END
(Adv. Booking 10 to 12, 4 to 6)

3rd WEEK 3rd

ORIENTAL'S Socio-Religious Hit

NEEL KAMAL

Direction: KEDAR SHARMA
BEGUM PARA, RAJ KAPOOR, MUMTAZ.
AT
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4, 6-45, 9-30.
Sun. 1-15 p.m.
From TOMORROW at
EDWARD (Kalbadevi).

TO-MORROW
FRIDAY
29-8-47

RANJIT
Presents

BELA

AT
MINERVA
Ad. Booking: 10 to 12
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Sun. Holiday Matinee 1 p.m.

And TOMORROW COMES
The BIGGEST 'Must-See' Picture
HIND PICTURES
Revolutionary Challenge Picture

Director NAZIR — **MALIKA** — Music ALLARAKAH

Starring: SHOBHANA SAMARTH, KASMIRI, RIAZ
Daily: 4, 6-30 & 9-30
CAPITOL, BROADWAY, KAMAL
Ad. Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 & 2 to 5
ALL INDIA PICTURES Release

GALA PREMIERE TOMORROW 3-30 P.M.

DIN PICTURES' Freedom Offering

JAGBITI

ENNOBLING STORY OF LOVE, SACRIFICE & FREEDOM

Produced by M. A. MUGHNI
Direction: M. SADIQ
Music: GHULAM HAIDER
Plans open 10 to 12 noon.
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30. Sat., Sun. 1 p.m.
A SELECT RELEASE.

Starring: SURAIYA, SADIQ ALI, SULOCHANA, SHAKIR, HIMALAYWALA

From TOMORROW at
IMPERIAL

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 12, 2003.
Muslim: Shaval 11, 1366.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 29, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-23 a.m. Sunset: 6-57 p.m.
Hightide: 10-49, 22-47. Lowtide: 03-45, 17-00.
CORPORATION MEETING: 2-30 p.m. (B.T.).

Domestic Occurrence

IN MEMORIAM

In affectionate remembrance of Gunvant Kapadia, who passed away on the 28th day of August 1939 (inserted by his brothers.)

Today's Engagements

SILK AND ART SILK MILLS' ASSOCIATION: Annual General Meeting at 4 p.m. today at Podar Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS: Mr. V. R. Talvalkar, will deliver a lecture on: "Future of Indian Traditional Style" at 6-15 p.m. today at the Registered Office of the Institute and the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library. Mr. H. N. Dallas will preside.

PODAR COLLEGE GUJARATI SAHITYA MANDAL: Sjt. Sopan (Mohanlal Mehta) will deliver an inaugural lecture at Podar College at 4-45 p.m. today.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Pandit Shivanathopadhyaya, Acharya (Benares) will lecture in Hindi on "Sankhya System" today at the Babulnath Temple Wadi, at 4-15 p.m.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION: Brains Trust; Today at 6-30 p.m. at the Y.M.C.A., 12 Wodehouse Road. Panel: H. J. Mulleneux (Q.M.), Mrs. Mithan Lam, Prof. D. M. Kennedy, Dr. S. G. Panandikar, Dr. M. B Vajifdar and Prof. A. Avasthi.

DEBATE AT MAZDAZNAN: Today at 6-15 p.m. at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road on "For the Peace of the World, Emancipation of Women is Necessary".

PEOPLE'S EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SIDDHARTH COLLEGE: Lecture by Prof. L. Kamesvara Sarma on "Wither Modern Medicine" at 4-30 p.m. at the Siddharth College.

LOKASENA: Lecture by Rahul Sankrityayan, at Vanamali Hall at 6-30 p.m. The subject for the day will be "Buddhism and Marxism".

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1
THURSDAY, Aug. 28

243.7 m (1,231 kc/s) 7.30 a.m. Swar Kalika (by D'Amel) 7.40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8.0 News (E) 8.15 News (H) 8.30 Madhavrao Mhapsekar (Jaltarang par Gujri Todi) 8.45 "Khain Lakho Narasha Man" (Gujarati Gazal by Manilal (Dwivedi) 9.0 Basavraj (Lalit) 12.0 p.m. Programme in Marathi for women 12.45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 Bhavgeeten 1.25 News (E) 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Lunch-Hour Music 4.20 School Broadcast 5.0 Madhavrao Mhapsekar (Jaltarang par Bhimpalas) 5.15 Children's Half-Hour 5.45 Topic of Day 5.55 Locals 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6.15 Ahmed Dilawar Ghazal (Ghalib) 6.30 Amritlal Nawsariwala (Puri) 6.45 Mohantara Talpade (Aneel) 7.0 Vilaya Desai (Durga) 7.30 Arthik Avalokan 7.45 Filmi Gane 8.0 News (M) 8.15 News (G) 8.30 "Ghar" Radio play by Anant Kanekar: 8.50 Trailer of radio play to be broadcast during Sept. 1947. 9.0 News (E) 9.15 News (H) 9.30 B B C News R 9.40 Programme Parade 9.15 Sports Review (By C L Savara) 10.0 Esther Trindade: Piano (Jacques Ibert) 10.15 Music From America 10.45 Rusi Mody: Violin. (Wieniawski).

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING OF 29-8-47:—Rainfall will continue widespread over the Region.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally heavy rain is likely in Palanpur, Rewakantha, Wagad, Jhalawad, Halar, Cutch and the south Konkanpatti during the next 48 hours.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS:—Rainfall will increase in the north Konkanpatti and decrease in Gujarat; elsewhere no large change is expected.

Dr. Henry Grady U. S. Ambassador in India speaking at the Rotary Club on Indo-American Trade prospects on Tuesday.

Protest Against Cancellation Of Hawkers' Licences

Messrs. Esmail Ebrahim Kapadia and Tikaram Bulchand, Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Cloth Hawkers' Association, Bombay write:—

"The Government of Bombay vide its notification dated 30-7-47 has cancelled entirely the E Class licences issued by the Government to cloth hawkers for Bombay Presidency which were issued to them when the licence system was introduced. Due to this action, thousands of hawkers who were uptil now carrying on their humble business amongst the rich and middle class citizens and earning their livelihood by their sweat of their brow are reduced to unemployment. We emphatically request the Government to study the actual position and grant us sufficient opportunity to clear the situation and thereby reconsider onesided and partial decision taken by the Government as this concerns the very existence and life and death of the innocent hawkers.

It is hoped that as soon as the Government goes into the matter minutely and impartially, they will come to know the root of all evils and will succeed to cage up the real culprits but if only an eye-view is paid, the Government will only see the hawkers who are wandering actually on the footpath. Right from the mills the entire chain is connected and is the root of all evils but they are carrying on systematic black marketing and so they do not come to the vision of the Government.

It is requested, therefore, that the Government will reconsider the whole situation and will restore our licences back and thus enable the poor hawkers to earn their livelihood in these hard days."

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The following telegram has been sent to Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and C. H. Bhabha, from the Bombay Cloth Hawkers' Association:

"The Government of Bombay by an order has cancelled "E" class cloth hawkers' licences with effect from September, thus depriving large majority of hawkers of their legitimate work. The Bombay Cloth Hawkers' Association, therefore, request to the Government of India to help these unfortunate hawkers by all possible means.

(Sd.) ISMAIL KAPADIA &
TIKARAM BOOLCHAND.
Hon. Secretaries,
Bombay Cloth Hawkers' Association.

"Girgaum District Congress Committee"

As the result of a settlement between the 44 candidates contesting for the election of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, 19 candidates have withdrawn their nominations and therefore the following 25 candidates are declared to have been duly elected to the Girgaum District Congress Committee:—

(1) Sjt. Allarakha Abdul Karim, (2) Sjt. Baburao Krishnaji Gholap, (3) Sjt. Balkrishna Laxman Sathe, (4) Sjt. Bhau Bala Nikam, (5) Sjt. Damodar Vishnu Joglekar, (6) Sjt. Govind Balkrishna Mahashabde, (7) Sjt. Govind Shrinivas Gudal, (8) Smt. Hira Harischandra Bhatavdekar, (9) Sjt. Mahadeo Shastri, (10) Sjt. Maheshwar Vishnu Thakur, (11) Smt. Maniben Nanubhai Desai, (12) Sjt. Manibhai G. Desai, (13) Sjt. Manoher Dinanath Dandekar, (14) Sjt. Navnitlal Mohanlal Gandhi, (15) Sjt. R. D. Barve, (16) Sjt. Rajaram Rammanorath Pande, (17) Sjt. Rameshchandra Harischandra Manjrekar, (18) Sjt. Ramkrishna Kashinath Hardikar, (19) Sjt. Sadasniv Pandurang Nadkarni, (20) Sjt. Shankar Vinayak Sovani, (21) Sjt. Shashikant Maniklal Shah, (22) Sjt. Vasant Mukund Kande, (23) Sjt. Vasudeo Narayan Naik, (24) Sjt. Vinayak M. Nadkarni, and (25) Sjt. Yeshwant Krishnaji Khadilkar

INDO-BRITISH GOODWILL & CULTURAL MISSION TO INDIA

Swami Sambuddhananda, President, Sri Ramkrishna Mission Khar, writes:

Citizens of Bombay must have been aware by now that an Indo-British Goodwill and Cultural Mission representing different faiths and societies of London will be arriving at Bombay on the 9th of September by "S. S. Empire Windrush" with a view to facilitating closer contact and friendly exchange of ideas with the leaders and representatives of different cultures extent in India. The party is consisting of Miss Yyoyen Jenkins representing the Society of Cultural Fellowship with India; Mrs. Margaret Flint representing the League for the Federation of Mankind; Mr. R. Horniman representing the Vedanta Society, London. Mr. R. Bright representing the International Animal Service and Swami Avyaktananda representing the Indian Cultural Unity Movement and leading the Mission. The Party is expected to stay in Bombay only for about a week from the 10th to 16th September.

The different societies and institutions of Bombay which desire to avail of the benefit of this Goodwill and Cultural Mission to India from England are requested to correspond immediately with me with the details of the programme, for its reception. The party has already been booked on the 10th, 13th, 15th and 16th evenings and 14th noon by some of the most prominent institutions of the city. All communications should be sent by 2nd September.

SWAMI SAMBUDDHANANDA.
President,
Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar.

Reception To Dr. Grady

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Over 300 guests distinguished in various spheres of life in the city, were present at a reception held this evening at Taj Mahal Hotel to meet Dr. Henry Francis Grady, the American Ambassador to India, who is on a short visit to the city. Sir John Colville, the Governor of Bombay and Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, the Governor of C. P. were also present.

Dr. Grady was introduced to the guests by Mrs. Mithan Lam, Sheriff of Bombay.

The hosts included Mr. A. P. Sabavala, the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. S. K. Patil, President, B.P.C.C., Mr. Hasanally P. Ebrahim, President, Bombay Presidency Muslim League, Mrs. Mithan Lam, the Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. A. D. Shroff and Sir Francis Low.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

BOMBAY, August 27.

The Governor of Bombay attended a reception given by the Mayor, the Sheriff and other prominent citizens in honour of H. E. the Ambassador for U.S.A., at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

His Excellency and Lady Colville gave a dinner party at Government House. The following guests were invited:—Commodore H. R. Inigo-Jones, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. M. G. Bhandari, Mr. J. S. Bharucha, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Gollan, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. P. H. D. Panton, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Shubart, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. London, the Revd. Canon L. B. Butcher, Mr. and Mrs. K. B. Bharucha, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. M. Donald and Miss Y. Kinghorn.

After dinner a display of Australian films was shown by Mr. Gollan, Senior Australian Government Trade Commissioner in India.

MALAVIYA DEATH ANNIVERSARY

BENARES, Aug. 26. (API): An appeal for funds to celebrate the first death anniversary of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has been made by 34 prominent persons of Benares.

The appeal suggests that the anniversary should be celebrated all over the country and outside India and asks the public to contribute liberally to the Pandit Malaviya Memorial Fund started under the guidance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The signatories include Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Mr. Sri Prakasa and Pandit Kamala Pati Tripathi.

Donations can be sent to Dr. Achal, Bihar; Seth Kamaccha, Benares; or Pandit Kamalapathi, Benares.

'AMNESTY' GESTURE TO TRAINERS

Western India Turf Club To Consider Question Of Granting Licences

BOMBAY, Aug. 27 (A.P.I.): The stewards of the Royal Western India Turf Club, who, on the Independence Day, lifted the "warned off" ban imposed on nine trainers and the restrictions imposed on two owners as a gesture of "amnesty", will consider the question of granting the trainers their licences at the end of the present racing season, when all licences are due to be renewed, it is learnt.

The "amnesty" list did not include three other trainers—K. Irani, Kodayar Rustom and V. V. Powar—who were penalised after the conclusion of the 1945-/46 racing season, and their cases may also be taken up for consideration at the time.

The case of Alec Higgins and Meherjee, whose law suits against the R.W.I.T.C. are pending, were not considered, as also the case of Russi Byramjee as it is under the jurisdiction of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club.

The trainers to whom the "amnesty" gesture applies are: F. J. Trahan, D. M. Mistry, H. Chotani, P. D. Ghista, Badruddin, E. A. Forsyth, S. H. Agha, K. D. Bhagwaar and S. Moosa. The Maharaj Kumar of Morvi and Mr. H. H. Ahmed are the owners who are again permitted to purchase race horses and race them.

Dr. Matthai As Dewan Of Travancore?

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25 (Hind Press): Dr. John Matthai, Minister for Transport in the Dominion Government of India and a Travancorean is likely to succeed Sir C. P. Ramaswamij Iyer as the Dewan of Travancore according to the political circles here. When the personnel of the Dominions was being selected in the beginning of this month there were reports that Dr. John Matthai had been earmarked for some big job and he might not be in the Dominion Government. And for some reason or the other Dr. Matthai was retained in the Dominion Government, but now again reports are current in responsible circles that Dr. Matthai will succeed Sir C. P. Ramaswami.

M. H. S. Malik, who arrived in New York aboard Queen Mary to take up his post as High Commissioner for India in Canada.

SALARIES OF PAKISTAN DOMINION MINISTERS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, August 26

Though not yet finally decided the Ministers of Pakistan Dominion will receive a monthly salary of Rs. 4,000 plus all the allowances and incidental charges. The Premier, however, is expected to draw a little higher salary than his colleagues in the Cabinet.

SIND SIKHS UNDER ONE BANNER

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, August 26

In order to collect all the Sikhs residing in Sind under one banner and find out ways and means of their betterment a Conference of all the Sikhs in the province was held at Hyderabad (Sind). It was unanimously decided to form Sind Sikh Diwan' for the purpose and a Committee of 21 members was also appointed.

COMMERCE IN FREE INDIA

Justice Chagla On Need For Trained Men To Safeguard Country's Industrial Future

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"In a free India commerce and industry must be the life-blood of the nation and graduates of commerce can play a great part in moulding the commercial and industrial policy on correct lines", observed Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, addressing the Commerce Graduates' Association, Bombay, this evening.

What India needed, Mr. Chagla said, was not raw men who only know to speculate and make money, but trained commercial men who could place the country's industrial future on safe and sound basis. Mere theoretical and academic knowledge of commerce was not enough, but this should be supplemented by practical training, Mr. Chagla opined. He hoped that the big commercial houses in the city would afford facilities for imparting practical training to the commerce graduates.

Mr. Chagla strongly felt that more commercial colleges should be established in the province and as Vice-Chancellor, he had already represented this matter to the authorities concerned.

Touching on the medium of instruction in the University, he said that English could not be discarded at this stage as there were hardly any literature or necessary books in the mother tongue.

Mr. P. H. Vaibhav, Chairman of Association, welcomed Mr Chagla.

Morarji Desai At Muslim Students' Show

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Home Minister Morarji Desai was the Chief Guest at "Variety Entertainment" Show presented by City Muslim Students in aid of the Provincial Muslim Students' Federation at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall last evening.

The programme consisted of a number of dance items and a two-act play "Kamra Khali Hai" by Arsh Talmurti.

What men like about women

MEN are funny creatures. They are attracted by little things—a rippling laugh, a sunset smile, a lingering perfume

Cashmere Bouquet brings you a soft scent in its finest imported talc. Shower your body with Cashmere Bouquet Talc after your bath.

Let its coolness ripple down your skin, leaving you fresh and dainty for hours.

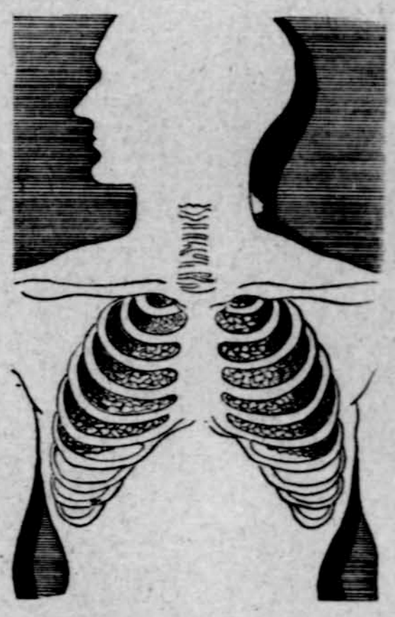
Now you can feel new confidence in your beauty, thanks to "The Fragrance Men Love."

Cashmere Bouquet Products WITH THE FRAGRANCE MEN LOVE

Vanishing Cream · Face Powder · Lipstick · Rouge · Cold Cream · Perfume · Solid · Liquid

Tuberculosis CAN be conquered!

The best cure for tuberculosis is early discovery.



A chest X-ray can detect tuberculosis early —before other symptoms show.

Warn your family to be careful of chronic coughers.

Here's how the war against tuberculosis is, in some areas, being won:

1. New methods of detecting disease easily.
2. People are learning how it is spread.
3. Prevention of contact with the sick.
4. Prevention of spread of disease-spreading material . . . from open lesion, spitting, dishwashing, food handling, etc.

Measures like these have greatly reduced deaths from tuberculosis in the last 30 years in certain areas. And the rate is still falling!

You're safe, IF *you have regular medical check-ups, including chest X-rays.* Remember, if discovered early, tuberculosis usually can be cured. If you, or members of your family, have been in contact with a tubercular person, *see your doctor at once* to get an X-ray of the chest. If he finds signs of tuberculosis, do *just* what he tells you. He can help guard you against its return, and let you live a happy, useful life. Make an appointment with your doctor today. Don't take any chances.

Watch out for tuberculosis "carriers." . . . Thousands walk around today with *chronic* tuberculosis—*not knowing it!* (This is particularly true of older people with asthma or bronchitis.) Because tuberculosis is so infectious, such a person is a danger to his family, his associates, himself. Teen-age boys and girls—especially the latter—are *particularly susceptible.* Signs are: tiredness, palpitations, fever, indigestion, loss of appetite and weight, night sweats, a cough without apparent cause.

● You see the name Squibb on your druggist's shelves. You see it, too, on your doctor's prescriptions. For Squibb is one of the world's largest manufacturers of penicillin, streptomycin, vitamins, anesthetics, hormones, and other medicines prescribed by your doctor to restore and safeguard your health. Since 1858, the Squibb Research Laboratories have been finding, perfecting, producing medicines to raise the standard of health and to relieve suffering, all over the world.

SQUIBB
MEDICINALS

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Aug. 27 (API.) Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st June 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours IST. on 27th August 1947 :—

Ahmedabad	87	77	0.4	16.1	minus	7.3
Ahmednagar	80	70	0	12.2	plus	1.1
Allahabad	91	79	1.8	27.5	plus	0.9
BOMBAY	86	77	0.5	42.0	minus	12.9
Calcutta	92	81	T	38.9	plus	3.0
Delhi	94	80	0	4.8	minus	11.7
Karachi	86	80	0	1.2	minus	4.2
Lahore	Nil					
Lucknow	90	81	0.1	36.2	plus	9.7
Madras	94	75	0.5	8.0	minus	1.4
Sholapur	87	72	0.3	20.7	plus	8.8
Simla	67	61	0.1	19.9	minus	17.9
Srinagar	Nil					
Surat	86	80	0.2	16.2	minus	16.5

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

"Unfortunately there is no adequate defence against atomic bomb. The war of tomorrow will be a push button war that will involve hosts of civilians, and not armies. . . There must never be another war. If people cannot decide to get together we are doomed."

—DR. C. WORTH HOWARD, Dean of American University, Cairo.

The Bombay Chronicle

MEMORIAL TO MAHATMA

A gigantic, hundred and fifty feet statue of Mahatma Gandhi is to be erected in the harbour off the Gateway of India, according to a proposal which has just been mooted. This bronze colossus is to be modelled after the famous Statue of Liberty overlooking the harbour of New York. The scheme is expected to cost ten lakhs of rupees and a citizens' meeting is being called to take preliminary steps regarding it. We are afraid we cannot commend the proposal, much less welcome it. It seems to us that it is a piece of theatricality. It is a sheer waste of money. We make that remark with some regret but we are constrained to do so.

We are conscious that the people of Bombay, in common with the rest of their countrymen, revere Gandhiji, the one man who, above all, is the architect of the freedom of India. More, Gandhiji worked a great miracle. He rediscovered the Indian soul. He took up the broken clay of a timid, defeated, disorganised, demoralised and miserable people and fashioned it into something like a proud and self-confident race worthy of freedom. Therefore, it is but proper and natural that the people of India should revere their Mahatma. But surely, to-day, as a free people, it is not enough to revere him. He needs to be followed, not merely revered. And today, we think, the thoughts of the people should be made to turn again to the teachings of their Mahatma and their hearts and energies should be remoulded in the pattern set by him. We have said before and we repeat that the slogan of the hour is: Back to Gandhi.

But it is not on that ground alone—that the Mahatma is more to be followed than revered—that we cannot bring ourselves to appreciate the present scheme. Erecting statues and busts and naming streets, parks and buildings after persons is the traditional form of tribute paid to renown. But the tribute to the great rebel cannot take so common and traditional a form. Any memorial to Gandhiji must be in keeping with his wishes and teachings and must be designed to promote objects he holds dear. He has, on more than one occasion, discouraged attempts to erect statues to him. He has even expressed disapproval of the use of the honorific "Mahatma" in referring to him. Of course, we can quite appreciate that even he cannot dissuade the people from honouring him as their hearts dictate. Even so it would be inappropriate and displeasing to his heart to spend such a vast sum of money on a memorial of this kind. Surely there are many better ways of spending ten lakhs. We could, for instance, set up and organise a library and institute of Gandhian studies, found a chair, award scholarships; and by one or other or all of such ways promote a deeper study and keener understanding of the significance of Gandhiji's life and work. There may be other and even better suggestions. But the present proposal, we feel, does not evoke the appreciation of discriminating admirers and followers of Gandhiji. We hope the sponsors of the scheme will pause and reconsider their proposal.

Bhopal Joins

We are glad to learn that the Nawab of Bhopal, too, has signed the standstill agreement and the Instrument of Accession and that, notwithstanding so many confusing reports he had, in fact, signed the documents as long ago as August 14. Bhopal's accession is particularly noteworthy in view of the fact that, along with Hyderabad and Travancore, it had aroused an unenviable interest in connection with the issue of joining the Indian Union. Incidentally, it was unnecessary for the Prime Minister of Bhopal to seek to elucidate the position arising out of Bhopal's accession. The rights and privileges conceded by the Indian Union to every acceding State without any special exception being made in favour of, or against, any State, are well-known. The point is that Bhopal has, like other States, joined the Union with the same rights and privileges. It is a welcome decision.

Bhopal could not possibly exist in isolation. This has all along been a ruthlessly inescapable geographical and economic truth. There is also the fact that the people of the State do not, quite rightly, consider themselves as anything apart from other Indians and that they, equally rightly, desired themselves to be part of their other fellow-countrymen and their State a part of the common motherland. It was the course of ordinary wisdom not to ignore these facts. And we congratulate His Highness upon adopting this course. His decision, moreover, has not only saved Bhopal but has also reopened for His Highness opportunities for patriotic services to India and its people, services for which, indeed, he has been noted. His contacts with Indian leaders and his past record and experience fit him eminently for the task of achieving communal harmony in the whole of India. It is a more glorious and patriotic task than getting lost to India and to his real work in isolated independence.

Frankly Speaking

Future Of Anglo-Indians

A deputation on behalf of the Anglo-Indian community waited on Mahatma Gandhi the other day, to represent their point of view to him. It must be recognised that the community finds itself in a somewhat difficult situation. It is a small community. But, due to various historical causes, it was one of the most favoured by the British rulers. The members of the community were given special representation in the Railway, Post and Telegraph, Customs and certain other departments. In the present context this has involved a disadvantage to them because they cannot expect that treatment to be continued. And not having acclimatised themselves to other occupations, the stoppage of this special consideration may land them in something very near economic chaos. Besides, the community is apprehensive of some kind of revulsion in feeling against them resulting in discrimination. Gandhiji has at once removed these fears. He has asserted that they are as much citizens of India as any other group and as such entitled to full rights of citizenship. At the same time he could not hold out any hope that the favoured treatment which they received during the last regime would be continued. The Advisory Committee on Minorities, whose report was presented to the Constituent Assembly by Sardar Patel on Tuesday, has, however, given consideration to the special difficulties of the Anglo-Indians. That community, like certain other minorities, will have the benefit of reservation of seats in the various legislatures for ten years. But over and above this, its position in certain services will be specially safeguarded in the next ten years. It will also be afforded special educational facilities While appreciating this gesture, we do hope the members of the Anglo-Indian community will also realise the need for social and economic readjustment and soon learn to be dovetailed in the Indian scene as hundred per cent Indians.

Trade With E. Africa

East Africa is a natural market both for our exports and imports. Raw materials like cotton and accessories like sodium carbonate and wattal bark are imported into India which exports all kinds of piece-goods and leather products. There are other articles like pyrethrum and gold-bullion on the import and jute on the export side. Zanzibar's special position as supplier of cloves is well-known. Just now the Indian industries concerned are riding the high wave of a seller's market. But in view of the position of East Africa as supplier of some essential raw materials as also on account of the prospective development in that group of colonies Indian industries will do well to nurse and develop this natural trade ally of our economy. The Trade Commissioner's report of the Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa, 1944-45. Manager of Publications, Delhi. Rs. 3-10. PP.91 will supply much useful material to the trades concerned.

Democracies Exposed

The discussions in the Security Council over Indonesia prove one fact conspicuously, which is that there are very few among the so-called democracies, who are prepared to honour their professed obligations to the principles of self-determination and national freedom in respect of "colonial countries". They have shown unabashed, an open bias in favour of European imperialism and are practising easy kind of subtle pressure against Indonesia to the prejudice even of the rights and status of the Security Council itself. The main purpose is clear: to by-pass and deny the Security Council in order to enable the Dutch to reconquer Indonesia as their subject country.

Britain Betrays

If any proof was needed it is afforded by the Dutch, who have, in the teeth of the Security Council's resolution, coolly declared their future plans to consist of occupying Java and Sumatra and of setting up an Indonesian Government of their own choice, about the character of which no one in Asia can be under any delusion. It is interesting to note, among so many other things, that, inspite of this proclaimed plan of the Dutch, when a Polish resolution reminding the parties of the Security Council's "cease fire" order was being voted upon, Britain—abstained. Indonesia will not be lost. Dutch imperialism is only riding for an eventual and inevitable fall. But the present crisis has exposed the BONA FIDES of Western "Democracies" VIS-A-VIS the "Colonies" and Asia.

Our Readers' Views

Liberalised Pension Limit

Sir,—With reference to the note entitled 'Pity The Pensioners' published in the 'Frankly Speaking' column of your paper on August 11, may I be permitted to draw your attention to the fact that temporary increase in small-scale pensions was first sanctioned by Government with effect from 1st November, 1943? The pension-limit of Rs. 40 was subsequently increased to Rs. 75 with effect from 1st November, 1944 and to Rs. 100 with effect from 1st January, 1945. The existing scale and pension-limits of the temporary increase as liberalized from 1st January, 1945 are:

Amount of pension p.m.	Rate of increase p.m.
Upto Rs. 20	Rs. 4
Rs. 21— 60	Rs. 5
Rs. 61—100	Rs. 6 (with marginal adjustment)

The benefit of the scheme is thus extended to those whose pre-retirement basic pay ranged upto Rs. 200, on the basis of full earned pension, and not Rs. 100 as stated in the note. Even pensioners who have had their pensions commuted are eligible to receive their temporary increase as calculated on uncommuted pensions.—Yours, etc.

S. A. AYER,
Director of Publicity.

Proposed Civil Court

Sir,—On the subject of the proposal for establishment of a Civil Court in Bombay, important and weighty representations have been addressed to the Ministers of our Government by the Bar Association and the Incorporated Law Society of Bombay. An informal memorandum containing most relevant facts bearing on the subject was also addressed to the Ministers on the 1st March last by some of the senior attorneys of the High Court. A well considered letter on the subject from the pen of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad was also published in the "Times of India" of 30th January last. The facts and figures referred to in these representations and memoranda unmistakeably lead to the conclusion that the establishment of a Civil Court in Bombay is neither a necessity nor is it likely to afford any convenience or benefit to the businessmen, commercial firms, merchants, shroffs and other intelligent litigating public of Bombay, more than what they are having at present. On the contrary, the initial and recurring expenses that the establishment of a City Civil Court will entail and the "advalorem" duty that the litigant will have to pay, on the value of his claim, will be an additional burden on his purse for which there is hardly any justification. The plea that the new court will make justice cheap is discountenanced in view of the facts which support the contrary view. The truth of the matter is that 70 per cent of the suits now being filed in the High Court are summary suits or short causes as can be verified from the long lists of short causes and summary suits that appear on the board of the Miscellaneous Judge of the High Court, every week, in which case, attorneys are allowed small quantified costs, viz., Rs. 250 in summary suits, which amount leaves barely Rs. 60 to the attorney for his fees and similar small amount costs in short causes, although the claim involved may be for any amount, which is usually large in the case of commercial houses and business people having large sums of money to recover from their customers and constituents. Further, if the new court is located at a distance from the Fort area of Bombay, it will entail great hardship and inconvenience to the majority of the commercial firms, business houses, pedhis and merchants, who have their offices within the Fort, in the proximity of banks and who have to keep constant and daily touch with their lawyers who have their offices within the Fort and have the custody of all important records and documents of their clients.

Taking into account all these relevant facts, the only reasonable course that suggests itself for adoption, is to increase the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court, say, upto Rs. 5,000, so that the work both in the High Court and in the Small Causes Court can be done in as efficient and satisfactory a manner as at present.

I am quoting the suggestion expressed by some of the senior members of the profession to the effect that our good Ministers will do well to appoint a small committee consisting of two or three Ministers of the Government and a like number of representatives of the Bench and of the Bar and the Law Society, which Committee can review the proposal for a civil court in Bombay and arrive at a reasonable and practical solution of the question beneficial both to the litigant and his lawyer. The question is of such great importance both to the average business man and the rich one, of this great commercial City that it can certainly bear reconsideration at the hands of those who can give wise guidance in the matter and arrive at a solution thereof acceptable to all those whom it vitally concerns.—Yours, etc.,

A SENIOR ATTORNEY.
Bombay, August 25.

National Language

Sir,—I note with gratification that you have lashed out against the decision of the Consembly to have Hindi in Devnagri script as our language. Every sensible Indian, who detests communalism must now come forward to relight the flame of Nationalism which seems to be dying out as evinced by the statements of Tandon, Patil, Dalmia etc. who have outdone Hindu Mahasabhaites even. Any ordinary Indian talks Hindustani. People use more, in fact almost all Persianised words, in common language, e.g. they never say "avashya" but "zarur" and "yakeen" not "vishwas". The common man's language will always be that. Scripts may be in both Urdu and Devnagri, but it is preposterous to have Devnagri alone. And seen from the point of view of less alphabets and quicker way in which it can be written, in a succession of sweeping lines, I am sure people will ultimately prefer Urdu script. But if they do not, we can have no quarrel for it is for the people to choose. But to outlaw Urdu in the national field is least worthy of our great Congress traditions. There is one hope and that is Maulana Azad, who may be trusted upon to rectify this policy over which he now presides. May I request you to publish this letter.

ABDUL HASHEM,
Nationalist Muslim.

UNIVERSAL COMITY

Dr. SUMANT MEHTA

I am one of those people who believe that the Indian people have a characteristic outlook on life.

That does not imply necessarily that that outlook is better than the one accepted by the Japanese or the British. It only means that it is different. Nor does it imply that all the four hundred million people of India subscribe to this philosophy of life, but it does mean that the poets and thinkers who shape and guide the destinies of Nations have an outlook on life which is somewhat different to that taken up by the thinkers of other nations, essentially different or different in details In a short article written for a special occasion one cannot go into details but I would say that the main characteristics of this philosophy are two:— (1) That the individual and the cosmos are one, and that (2) there exists unity in variety.

To a mystic who has a personal perception of the cosmos (call it God if you will) there are no religious but there is only one religion. The various religions that exist are all acceptable to him. The mystic is a Hindu, Muslim and Christian, and any Hindu, Muslim or a Christian may be a mystic. Kabir and Ramakrishna Paramhansa were seers or saints, they were Hindus and Muslims at the same time.

Jalaluddin Padshah who is better known as Emperor Akbar was not an empty dreamer, he was not a charlatan. He played a great part in the attempted synthesis of religions. He made a noble attempt, but man had not reached the stage which he has reached today. Even today the number of those people who have experienced the unity of Man, or the unity of God, or the unity of Religions is very small. Perhaps to some readers all this reads like insanity — But let us proceed a little further.

What are the consequences of the two above — mentioned beliefs in everyday life? Firstly, the Indian has never thought in terms of a narrow small Nationality; to him the whole world, or the whole humanity is a Nation, he therefore believes in the brotherhood of Man. Of this belief there are a few variants, some people talk of the fatherhood of God or the Motherhood of God. This is the result of the weakness of man to quarrel about words. They mean one and the same thing, but perhaps the expression brotherhood of humanity commits you to lesser implications. The Indian is a citizen of the world, he refuses to be tied down to a stake on the ground. When the Indian went over to Ceylon or Burma, or Sumatra or Java, or to what is now called Afghanistan, or to the deserts of Central Asia, to Egypt or China, he did not go there as an outsider, or a foreigner. And the history of India amply proves that all the peoples who arrived and settled down in the Gangetic Valley and elsewhere in India were not treated as barbarous aliens.

Let us drop the word barbarous, but I well remember the way in which the Britishers treated the Indians when the latter went over to Great Britain, at the end of the last century. The attitude of the French or the Spanish or even the Germans is different to that of the Britisher. To the Britisher an Indian was a curious animal (or let us say a curious specimen of humanity). The Indian accepted and absorbed the Greeks and the Scythians, the Huns and the very many other tribes, which came to this country.

It is open to a critic to say: 'Why do you talk about treating the whole of humanity as brothers when your own kith and kin in huge numbers are treated as untouchables." The critic is fully right in saying so, but one must not be misled by the orejudices and unjust behaviour of the ignorant (unenlightened) people when a nation was in a stage of degeneration. For three centuries or thereabouts we have been a degenerate nation, and we could do very little to improve ourselves.

Now the people are awake, perhaps not perfectly wide awake, but sufficiently awake to create a new society. In the future a man's religion will be his own personal attitude towards God or the Cosmos. The colour of the skin does not affect the behaviour of a man, nor does it affect the trend of his thought. We have to create a new atmosphere where a man mostly minds his own duties and respects the feelings of those who live round about him.

Democracy insists on self-respect for all individuals but its corollary is that you must respect others as much as you respect yourselves. And this change in the atmosphere will not come in one day. Everything takes time. The aim of the Communist Party is to create a classless society, and we are nowhere near it, at the same time ideal has created a flow of ideas which have spread throughout the world. May be that in some countries such ideas are welcomed, in some places they are detested, and opposed. That is how India will now be free to create an atmosphere where narrow-minded national or religious or social conflicts and jealousies will disappear and we may prepare the ground for a sound background for universal peace.

A Plea For Tolerance

(By T. R. VENKATRAMA SASTRY)

Tolerance is one of the most difficult of virtues. We are most in need of it now. Religion has not promoted it, though one would ordinarily expect it from true religious feeling. It is advancing knowledge and enlightenment, working through the secular administration of the State, that has at last established toleration. It is strange but true that religion has been most intolerant everywhere, and thinks of doing good to man by consigning him to flames in this world in order to save him from hell for in the next.

The Hindu has long been taught that others brought up in another society may have other ideas, which are good for them and they must not be disturbed in the pursuit of their ideas except by peaceful persuasion. An orthodox person will say that what is permissible for a Christian or a Muslim is not permissible to a Hindu.

I was reminded of this attitude of the orthodox Hindu when Gandhiji declared that cow-killing was prohibited only to a Hindu.

I saw also the announcement in the papers that Mr. Ramakrishna Dalmia was going to devote himself to cow protection and subsequently the statement that he appealed to Mr. Jinnah to prohibit cow slaughter. Whether Mr. Jinnah will commend to the Muslims desistence from cow slaughter, I do not know. I think it in the last degree unlikely that he would legislate prohibition of cow slaughter.

Two events in my personal knowledge may help thoughtful men in the matter. I propose to narrate them for such guidance as they may furnish to others.

ANGER

More than thirty years ago, it was during the first world war, I think, Swami Satyadev of the Punjab was in Mylapore along with Mr. Devadas Gandhi teaching us Hindi in the Mylapore Club. He also used to meet us often at my house. In the course of a conversation, the Swami held forth against cow-killing and said that it should be visited with the condign punishment of death. I said that our Shastras did not approve of the killing of men for the crime of killing an animal. The Swami flared up in anger, but as if in light tanter, suggested that I should have myself examined to see whether water or blood flowed in my veins. I replied that the composition of my blood had no bearing on what our Sastras prescribe for our observance.

I can, however, understand how this anger is caused. Our repugnance is expressed in anger and that rouses the opponent to flout the feeling by killing the cow openly in sheer wanton perversity, and the feeling on both sides gets out of hand beyond the restraint of reason.

DELICATE CONSIDERATION

Now for the other event. Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan of the Punjab who was a member of the Council of the Secretary of State came to Madras as a member of the Southborough Committee in 1919. Mr. Shrinivasa Sastri entertained them at lunch in the Servant of India Society at Royapettah. He was offered a cigar after lunch and he declined it. I asked him whether he did not smoke. He said that he did not. Impelled by curiosity, with due apologies for putting a personal question, I asked him whether he permitted himself beef. He said he did not. Is not beef-eating prescribed on some festive occasion, I asked. He said: No: it is not prescribed. Some find it cheaper, but it is not a religious duty. Asked why he avoided it, he said that he did not wish to do what was extremely repugnant to the feelings of his Hindu friends.

In this case is exhibited delicate consideration for the feelings of others.

On the whole, the normal feeling, particularly among the orthodox people, is to allow to each community the observances of that community as valid for them, though they may not be consistent with their own conceptions of right and wrong.

LIVE & LET LIVE

India is a country of diverse people and Hinduism has within its fold must diversity in ideas of religion and worship and theology. Controversy as to their real worth is not unusual, but we live and let live. I have seen a devout Vaishnavite, the father of a class mate of mine, receive the holy ashes of a Salvite processions along the street and even use it lightly, in order not to wound the feelings of the offerer. The more usual thing is to receive it with respect, but put it aside after the offerer turns his back. There may be stray cases of intolerance, but our teachings are not at fault, and they are largely observed. It is, therefore, true to say, as several English writers have remarked, that tolerance of other ways of life is one of the early techniques of Hinduism for dealing with the diversities of beliefs and convictions.

A Catholic Dewan of a State told me that our religious ideas were sound, but that we lacked a disciplining church. Disciplining and securing uniformity by compulsion was against our principles, I said. I have during this war heard the same comment that the Hindu religion is disorganised and did not secure strict and uniform observance.

A LESSON

Correct ideas come out of life experience and slowly emerging reason and not from any church, which is almost always intolerant of differences.

These are ways of looking at things, far from the outlook of people who are responsible for the mad happenings of the last one year. There is no salvation for our people who consist of men of all creeds, until they learn that it is unpardonable presumption on our part to think that we know what is good for all of us, and that what seems to us grievours error of doctrine could only be corrected by intolerant persecution of those who do not agree with us.

As it is not possible to put together those who have the same beliefs and segregate those who differ in their beliefs, men of diverse views must learn to live together under equal laws and realise their own freedom without trenching on the equal freedom of others.

This is a lesson which both India and Pakistan should learn and when they learn it they will find that they have nothing to lose and much to gain in a United Federation of India.

Countries like the United States of America, Canada and Australia, bigger than India, have found it of advantage to reconcile the idea of autonomy of the componeur States with a Central Union in a Federation. If all the States and the Provinces had the wisdom to realise the advantage of a united country with all its resources in men and material, there should be no hesitation to merge in a united India.

The statement that there will be no peace so long as India remains divided is mistaken. If there is no peace, no goodwill and no mutual understanding during this period, a united India can never peacefully emerge.

DOCK WORKERS' STAY-IN-STRIKE

(By S. H. JHABVALA)

For well-nigh a month possibly soluble issue has been receding more and more towards a closely-knit deadlock in the case of Dock workers of Bombay where, while the immediate question pertains to 1,000 and odd workers, the whole lot of about 8,000 has been unnecessarily affected. How badly and inefficiently Labour in Central India control is handled can be once again typified in the way in which the dock workers (Central) in Bombay are treated. The genesis of the subject is known to us too well to be repeated here. 1,000 workers have to be retrenched in spite of Government's re-assurances that retrenchment would not be effected. The 1,000 workers, however, tamely submit to the crucial orders—and Government have gained here. Workers assist the Government by their willing submission to the axe.

JUSTICE

These 1,000 cut out from all benefits of allowances were justly entitled to the lawful benefits under the Pay Commission's recommendations for they were perfectly constitutional unretrenched staff in 1946 when the final draft recommendations were announced. At the time they are retrenched, justice demands that these 1,000 should be paid the recommended enhancements which might came to about Rs. 200 in the lower categories and higher sums in higher ones. But the Dockyard authorities turn them out on the streets unemployed and with their just demands unfulfilled. If justice permeates the spirit of the Government the recommended does must be paid. Government's plead over-business to meet this ordinary justice. The dues have to be paid at some date in its history: why not pay when being turned out?

The usual wheels of conciliation and persuasion were set moving in the machinery of mischief rendered difficult of movement by an inefficient application of a correct mind to the whole live question. But the Regional Commissioner and the Commissioner of Labour (Central) failed because the Government side was so bad and that of the workers so strong. Neither of the officers would brave-heartedly declare how wrong Government's cards on the table were. Efficiency in officials demands that their conclusions must be correctly popular, if they are representatives of a popular government, and they must be scrupulously carried out by Government. The officials abovestated are there, the men are there, the works are open and yet un-worked. The whole position seems funny—it is nobody's job it seems. Workers sit inside, workers come and go—the works have abandoned discipline for they know only too well that justice to the men is gone.

HOW THEY FAIL

It is a high form of intellectual virtue to establish and accept principles of Arbitration and other procedures relevant thereto. But they prove inept and incompetent as well under certain natural forces, as in the above case and that is why some saner Leftists urge upon an open battle between the two—employers and employees—so that each one may know the strength of the other and desist from mutual offence. The conciliating officers may have reported matter to the heads of the Department concerned at Delhi but why is action still not taken? I have often known from my dealings with Unions connected with Central Government that the Finance Department that holds the key to all such delicate and strenuous positions is always obdurate to discharge its lawful obligations to the workers. If it is agreed that the Pay Commission's recommendations are to be carried out and the above 1,000 men were on the job at the time of the declaration of the agreement concerned it is not only perfectly lawful but also a highly moral duty on the part of the Government to accept them as entitled to the extras the retrenched hands are claiming and as such, before they are put on the streets against their solemn avowals they must be paid off in toto.

BURMA FLOODS CAUSE HEAVY DAMAGE TO RICE CROPS

RANGOON, Aug. 27 (Reuter). Heavy floods in the central plains of Burma were reported here today to have submerged nearly 100 villages and caused severe damage to paddy crops and property. The total loss cannot yet be estimated.

The Rangoon-Mandalay main line train service was suspended today as the line was breached in several places by flood water. Floods were beginning to recede in the Irrawaddy Delta, according to press reports.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

LAKE SUCCESS: August 26: "A Polish motion that, in view of the renewed fighting, Indonesia and the Netherlands be reminded of the Council's previous 'cease fire' order and called upon strictly to adhere to it, was approved by the United Nations Security Council today by 10 votes for, with Britain abstaining."
—Reuter.

* * *

The Working Committee of the All-India Forward Bloc has, we hear, recommended to its all-India Council to break with the Congress.

We only hope it doesn't prove a mortal blow to the Indian National Congress.

* * *

In a one thousand word too many one thousand word statement, the Prime Minister of Bhopal announces and explains His Highness's accession to the Indian Union.

Welcome!

* * *

According to an official announcement from Karachi, a standstill agreement has been reached between the Pakistan Government and the Kashmir State.

Reserving an Accession Agreement to be reached with the Indian Union?

* * *

Says a Lahore report: It is understood that Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Food Member of the Pakistan Government, will stay on in Lahore, until the situation in East Punjab shows definite signs of improvement.

Eh? Of course, East Punjab. Where else?

A West Bengal Government Press note says: "Belying all understandable apprehensions, the transfer of power and the readjustment of districts and provincial boundaries following the Boundary Commission's award has been smooth and peaceful."

We hope Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan and the Pakistan Radio do not note and—er—misunderstand this statement.

* * *

From the Hague comes the following statement on future—er—"police action" plans in Indonesia: "Preparatory measures were being taken to reduce the strength of Dutch forces in Indonesia, Lt.: General Van Spoor C-in-C. in Indonesia said in Batavia today. The reduction would take place as soon as Jogjakarta, had been 'cleaned up.'

Which, of course, is another prospective breach of the "cease fire" order by the Indonesian Republic.

* * *

LAKE SUCCESS, August 26: The Security Council is expected to hold a special meeting on Thursday to discuss the whole question of the use of the veto by the Big Powers.

It is further expected by us that as soon as a decision has been arrived at it will be subjected to the Veto preferably by the Big Power France.

JUSTICE K. A. JAHAGIRDAR

(By G. B. Hukeri)

Born and brought up in the middle class family of Agarkhed Jahagirdar of Bijapur District Mr. Rangacharya Appacharya Jahagirdar who has been appointed Additional Judge of the Bombay High Court, completed his secondary education at Bijapur in the Government high school from which he passed his Matriculation examination creditably. He joined the Deccan College at Poona where he executed his studies upto M.A. examination which he passed from the Elphinstone College. He joined the Law College in Bombay and the Bombay Bar in 1914. He was not satisfied with the routine law course but tried to broaden his outlook by taking interest in various activities covering the Karnatak Province. He was a member of the Bijapur Famine Relief Committee and visited various relief centres in the District. He was appointed Government Pleader and conducted ably cases on behalf of Government and established his reputation as an able advocate. He resigned Government Pleadership in 1942 in response to the Congress call in obedience to the "Quit India" resolution. He is the President of the Federated Karnatak Sangh and also a member of the Karnatak University Committee.

The Karnatak public is sure that he will make a good judge of the Bombay High Court.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY IN TEHERAN

British Ambassador Holds Reception

(From Our Own Correspondent).

TEHERAN, Aug. 16.—August 15th, the day of the independence of the peoples of India, was celebrated with much gusto by both Muslim and Hindu communities here. The British Embassy topped the celebrations by a generous reception in the Embassy grounds, to which practically all the Cabinet Ministers and Foreign Diplomatic Corps were invited. Iran's Premier Ahmed Ghavam sent congratulatory messages to the Leaders of India and Pakistan on the achievement of their independence, assuring them that Iran looked forward to ever stronger ties between the people of this country and those of the newly formed States. On leaving Teheran, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, India's first Ambassador to the Soviet Union, sent this message to her people to mark the occasion of their independence: "In celebrating our independence, we must remember that the liberty of one's country is in the nature of a challenge. Every Indian no matter where he may live, must accept this challenge and see to it that freedom for India means the freedom from suppression and oppression for all the peoples of the world. Only then shall we fulfil our destiny. On this happy occasion let us dedicate ourselves to the cause of truth and justice all over the world."

Exit Separate Electorates And Weightage!

(Continued From Page 1)

tion of separatist principle had made their administration suffer. Now they were beginning afresh, and they must see that where they had to fill posts for administration, they were filled by competitive examination and test. They had, however, made certain concessions to certain communities.

On the whole the reports he had submitted were the result of careful sifting of facts. Provision had also been made enabling minorities to contest in addition to their own general seats.

MINIMUM VOTES PLEA REJECTED

There remained, however, Sardar Patel said, one matter of controversy and that was on behalf of the Muslim League and the Scheduled Castes. A point was raised that members of those communities should poll certain percentage of votes of their community to be declared successful in the elections. The matter was discussed and the Advisory Committee rejected the suggestion by a large majority.

Sardar Patel then presented the reports.

MINORITIES WILL HAVE NO CAUSE FOR REGRET

Mr. Panjabrao Deshmukh congratulated the framers of the report on doing away with separate electorates and weightage for minorities. They had in the past barred all progress. The terms minorities itself was a British creation, which has succeeded in dividing the country.

He would like to assure the minorities that they would have no cause to regret the decision for Indians were a highly charitable and liberal minded people. Pakistan had been demanded and conceived on false foundation. He was content to think that henceforth, at any rate, no false cry of danger to minorities would deprive the country of progress.

'MAGNA CARTA' OF ALL INDIANS

Mr. Muniswamy Pillai said the report must be considered to be the 'magna carta' of all the inhabitants of the land. He recalled the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi for the uplift of Harijans, and said the presence of Dr. Ambedkar on the National Cabinet was evidence of the change of heart among Caste Hindus and of the fact that Harijans were no longer neglected.

In his own Province of Madras, the Prakasam Ministry had set apart a sum of rupees one crore for the amelioration of Depressed Classes. The present Premier, Mr. Reddiar, had set up a Committee to investigate and prepare a five-year plan to ameliorate the condition of the Scheduled Castes. It was a good augury that the Scheduled Castes and Caste Hindus would henceforth work together for the welfare and progress of the nation.

FRANK ANTHONY'S TRIBUTE TO SARDAR

Mr. Frank Anthony paid a tribute to the far-sighted statesmanship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel whose realistic approach to the question had made agreement possible in the Committee. Some people in the Committee were guided by unalloyed principles, but others were more realistic and more statesmanlike in their approach.

In so far as the interests of his community were concerned, the members approached the question in an attitude of realism, particularly Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel They on their part did everything that could be done to come to agreed solutions. The findings of the report were a happy augury for the future. By being generous the majority community had assuredly harnessed the loyalty of the minorities to the tasks of nation-building facing the country. Every minority should look forward to the time, sooner than later, when it would take its place not under communal or racial label but as part and parcel of the whole Indian community.

THIS PICTURE AND THAT

Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhry said there seemed to be two kinds of minorities. One of them was in the Pakistan area. They were now being protected by God. There was another kind of minority with which the House was directly concerned. For them, he was glad to find, ample provision had been made. For a period of ten years, some of them had been given reservation of seats in services. Others had been told they could contest reserved as well as unreserved seats.

Along with the division of the country, Mr. Chaudhry said, there had been a division of responsibilities too. "In the area known as Pakistan, the Government of that country would look after the interests of the majority community: and in the rest of the country, we shall devote attention exclusively to the protection of minorities".

In those circumstances, he said, backward provinces like Assam and Orissa had been totally neglected. Not a single man from those provinces had been found capable to hold either the position of a Governor or a post in the Indian Cabinet.

Mr. S. Nagappa, supporting the report, pleaded for a due share for minorities on a population basis in the Government and in the services.

HAVE FAITH IN MAJORITY

Dr. H. C. Mookerjee said that he had always advocated the placing of national interests above group interests. At the same time his experience as Chairman of the Minorities Sub-Committee had convinced him that it was necessary for the sake of peace and future progress of the country to make every attempt to meet the wishes of the minorities.

He was proud of the fact that his community (Christian) had decided to give up all special privileges. At the same time he realised that certain other groups distrusted the majority. He personally had no distrust of the majority and he had always exhorted the minorities to have a measure of trust in the majority. Even the safeguards which might be given to them could be implemented only if the majority could be trusted. But till the distrust was removed, he did recognise that something should be done to meet their wishes. He paid a tribute to Mr. K. M. Munshi and to Sardar Patel for the manner in which the claims of the minorities had been met.

LET MINORITIES ADJUST THEMSELVES

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa was glad that his community (Parsi) had never advocated separate electorates or special representation either in legislatures or in services. In the Minority Sub-Committee Sir Homi Modi was in favour of special representation in the legislatures while he himself very strongly opposed it. The Sub-Committee felt that Sir Homi Modi was really representing the Parsi viewpoint and the voting went against Mr. Sidhwa by 2 votes to 3.

But on the following day, without his approaching Sir Homi Mody, Sir Homi realised that what Mr. Sidhwa said the previous day was absolutely right and stated that he was not asking for any special representation for the Parsi community because he felt that if he did so it would be harmful to the community. Mr. Sidhwa had no doubt that if the minorities adjusted themselves, they would have no grievances against the majority community He congratulated the Advisory Committee on the generosity shown by them towards the minority communities some of which did not deserve what they had got.

CASE OF ADIBASIS

Mr. Jaipal Singh, speaking for Adibasis, said that while under the 1935 Act there were only 24 Adibasi M.L.A.'s out of a total of 1,585 in the Provincial Legislatures and not a single Adibasi representative at the Centre. Under the proposed system of adult franchise with one member per one lakh of the population, Adibasis representation would be ten times that figure.

He regretted that the Adivasis found no representation in Princely India and hoped that "the spirit of Indian India will permeate Princely India." He also regretted that while reservations had been made by Government for the Scheduled Castes in the Central services, the most deserving group, the Adibasis, had been completely left out of the picture.

The House then considered the recommendations of the Committee clause by clause.

Mr. B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur moved an amendment seeking to provide separate electorates for Muslims for the purpose of all elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures.

FORGET THE PAST

Mr. Pocker Sahib said he was fully aware that there was a very strong section which not only felt that separate electorates were not desirable but that separate electorates were responsible for so many ills which had attacked his country and for so much misunderstanding and harm. But he would request the mover and the House to forget the past and begin on a clean slate. The primary and fundamental duty of the House was to make a constitution which would satisfy all communities and would be conducive to contentment among all of them. The House should at any cost avoid creating a feeling in any important community that they had not sufficient voice in the governance of the country. Even if the majority community felt that any particular minority was not right in claiming a particular method of achieving its ends, even then there must be a spirit of give and take and the majority community should be generous. The majority community would not suffer by showing generosity because after all it would remain the majority and the minorities would remain minorities. "The best man in a particular community who really represents the views of that community should be elected and this purpose cannot be achieved except by means of separate electorates", said Mr. Pocker Sahib.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES WILL STOP SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES?

At present the Muslims were well organised and were strong and if they felt that their voice could not be heard even in the legislature, they might get into despair. There was very little difference now between the Congress and the Muslim League regarding their objectives. No doubt, till recently, there were differences rightly or wrongly, wisely or unwisely, but those differences had been resolved. Now they must join hands and try to destroy subversive elements in the country. "In spite of the great difference of opinion that exists, the granting of separate electorates to the Muslims and allowing Muslims to make their voice heard in the legislature and enabling them to act hand-in-hand with the Congress will be the best method to destroy subversive elements."

DON'T CREATE SMALL PAKISTANS IN EACH VILLAGE

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar expressed surprise at the remarks made by Mr. Pocker Sahib Bahadur and asked whether he could cite the instance of any other country which had granted to minorities the safeguard proposed by the Advisory Committee. "We are trying to placate them in every possible way." said Mr. Ayyangar.

Separate electorates were the creation of the British to divide Hindus and Muslims who fought shoulder to shoulder in 1857 to gain their independence.

Mr. Ayyangar made a fervent plea to Muslims to join with the other communities in creating a Secular State. The result of granting separate electorates would be the creation of small Pakistans in each village. On the other hand, if they had joint electorates with reservation of seats, the different communities would have to come together.

Mr. Mahabir Tyagi, quoting extensively from Mr. Jinnah's remarks, said that even Pakistan would be a Secular State where for political purposes Hindus would cease to be Hindus and Muslims would cease to be Muslims and they would all be citizens of one nation.

Mr. Tyagi referred to the ten-year period during which reservation of seats had been provided for certain minorities in the report, and said personally he did not like even that but to accommodate the backward minorities and prevent any sudden maladjustments he was prepared to accept it.

DECENT BURIAL FOR SEPARATIST TENDENCIES

Mr. T. Prakasam congratulated Sardar Patel and the Committee on doing their duty for the country and abolishing separate electorates. All the evils in the country in recent years leading up to Partition of the Country were the result of separate electorates. Those separatist tendencies should never have been encouraged and he was glad that at last they were being buried.

KHALIQUZZAMAN'S PLEA FOR SEPARATE ELECTORATES

Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman said so much had been said for and against the system of separate electorates in the last few years that there was hardly anything new which anyone could add. There was, however, one new factor which had now emerged and that was the disappearance of the Third Party. In the light of that, if the country really visualised the situation existing to-day in its true perspective, much of the suspicion that hung round separate electorates would disappear. There was no longer any Third Party to whom the Muslims could go and appeal. There was no doubt that if things untoward happened anywhere, they must now go to Sardar Patel.

"You have become the final arbiters of the fates of the minorities. If you grant us separate electorates what is the harm if the Muslim community feels it will help in determining their true representative character? After all they will appeal to you and not to any Third Power—not even to Pakistan for redress of their grievances. I beg of you to consider the new situation in which this question is now being discussed."

He was conscious of the fact that the overwhelming body of opinion in the country was against separte electorates.

Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman said when the Muslims of India accepted citizenship of the State, they meant to be honest and sincere. "We have got to live here as a minority but living as a minority citizen does not mean we have no right to argue our own case."

PANT'S APPEAL TO MUSLIMS TO WITHDRAW DEMAND

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, speaking as one who had the genuine interests of the minorities at heart, appealed to Muslims to realise the magnitude of the changes that had taken place in the country and withdraw their demand.

He believed that the true ends of democracy could be achieved only if there was confidence among the minorities. Every citizen in the State should be treated in such a manner that not only his material welfare but his spiritual sense of self-respect might be fully satisfied. He also believed that the majority community should consider the question not only with justice but with a genuine feeling of regard for the minorities and its decisions should be actuated by a real sense of understanding and sympathy.

SUICIDAL TO MINORITIES

Pandit Pant said it would be suicidal for Muslims to uphold separate electorates, however much they might have been justified in the past because of the presence of the foreigner. So long as the power vested in the foreigner, he could understand the utility of separate electorates because then representatives of each community could pose as full-fledged spokesmen of their respective communities. There was then the possibility of the advocate becoming the judge. But the situation had changed. He wanted now the advocate to have before him the prospect of becoming a judge.

In the state of things he was anxious that every citizen in the country should be able to rise to the fullest stature and that was why he said separate electorates would be suicidal to the minorities. "If they are isolated the feeling of frustration will cripple them even from the very beginning. Do the minorities ever want to remain a minority or do they ever expect to form part of the great Nation and have a hand in the control of its destinies? If they want the latter, how can they ever achieve that aspiration if they are isolated from the rest of India. It would be extremely dangerous for them if they were separated from the rest of the country. I want their voice not only to be heard but to be effective".

NO EFFECTIVE VOICE THAT WAY

"The minorities", said Pandit Pant, "if they are returned by separate electorates, can never have an effective voice in the affairs of the country (hear, hear). Even Mr. Jinnah has declared this often and said that separate electorates and weightage would not safeguard the rights of minorities. That is why Pakistan has been created.

"You cannot have a genuine seat in the Cabinet if you separate yourself from the rest of India The Cabinet can only work as a team and unless every member is answerable to a common electorate the Cabinet cannot function in an effective manner (hear, hear). Are you prepared to give up the right of representation in the Government and will you be satisfied with the position of no more than advocates for all time? If you did so then, to say the least your claims might be treated with disregard".

DON'T YOU WANT A SECULAR STATE?

What was the ultimate idea of the Muslims? "Do you want a Secular State or do you want a Theocratic State? If you want the latter, then in this Union of India, it can only be a Hindu State. Will it be to your interest to isolate yourself in such a manner? Will anything be more dangerous to you than this?"

There was another aspect also to be considered. With separate electorates for minorities, inevitably the majority would become isolated from the minorities. Then representatives who would clamour for the rights of majority would have a ready response from the electorate and people who showed sympathy and consideration for the minorities would be run down.

Apart from everything else, separate electorates were an obsolete anachronism today. No free country anywhere in the world had this system.

NO RIVAL LOYALTY

In a democracy, Pandit Pant said, all loyalties of the citizens should centre round the State. There could be no rival loyalty.

It was tragic he added that the experience of the past should be lost upon the mover on the amendment. The orgies of violence and harrowing tales should make everyone hang one's head in shame, if not hand himself by the neck.

Despite the creation of Pakistan, there were still Hindus and Muslims living in both States. There had been too much talk in the past of treating the Muslims in India as aliens and Hindus in Pakistan as aliens. Would separate electorates further encourage those separatist tendencies or would they discourage them?

Pandit Pant concluded: "I want the minorities to have an honourable place in the Union of India. I want the process of synthesis of culture to go on until we have ultimately a State in which we shall live as brothers, enjoying the fruits of the sacrifices of those who gave their all for the achievement of freedom, and maintain and observe the principles of equality, liberty and fraternity". (Cheers).

The debate on the amendment concluded at this stage, closure having been applied.

SARDAR'S REPLY TO DEBATE

Replying to the debate, Sardar Patel said he was surprised that there should have been such a debate on the motion. He had taken it for granted that the Muslim League members would do their duty by asking for separate electorates because they could not abandon them all of a sudden, but he had not expected the House to take it seriously.

His mind went back to those days when the question of separate electorates was first discussed. Many eminent Muslims had recorded their view that communal electorates were a serious flaw in the body politics. Many Englishmen had also admitted that the country had to be partitioned today because of separate electorates.

LET'S HAVE ONE NATION AT LEAST IN REST OF INDIA!

Sardar Patel said: "When Pakistan was conceded, at least it was assumed there will be One Nation in the rest of India and that there will be no attempt to thrust the Two-Nation Theory here. It is no use saying, we shall ask for separate electorates but will abide by your decision. We have heard this for many years and the result of this agitation was, they said, separate electorates or anything else were not sufficient for their protection. Therefore, they demanded a Separate State. We said 'all-right, take it, but for the rest of 80 per cent of India you agree there shall be One Nation.'

"Do you still want there should be Two Nations? Will you show one free nation which has a religious basis? If this unfortunate country is to be again oppressed by this, even after its division then woe betide it. It is not worth living for."

PLEA FOR HEALTHY RIVALRY

I wish well of Pakistan. Let them prosper in their own way. Let us enter into a rivalry of prosperity but let us not enter into the type of rivalry which is now going on in the land of Pakistan.

"The mover of the amendment has said the Muslims are a strongly united, powerful body. I am glad to hear it. You have no business now to ask for any safeguards (cheers). Simply because there are other communities who are not well organised, they deserve some protection and safeguards and, therefore, we want to be generous to them. You have enjoyed these for a longe time."

Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman had said that the British had gone and, therefore, we must forget past suspicions. The British had not intended to go so soon. They had left enough mischief behind; we did not want to perpetuate that mischief. The British had introduced communal electorates for easy administration but the legacy left behind must be liquidated.

IS THIS LOYALTY?

"I appeal to you to withdraw your amendment. Do you expect any one in this country outside the Muslim League to agree to separate electorates now? You say you want to be loyal to the nation. May I ask you is this loyalty?"

Sardar Patel said he had not intended to speak but apparently there was something still wrong in the land. "If you want peace in this land —and you can do nothing either here or in Pakistan without peace—I appeal to you at least at this stage to show that everything is forgotten. I appeal to you to withdraw your amendment and pass this clause unanimously so that the world outside may understand that we have forgotten." (Cheers).

Mr. Pocker Sahib's amendment seeking to have separate electorates for Muslims was negatived by the House.

The original motion that all elections to Central and Provincial Legislatures be held on the basis of joint electorates was adopted.

The Assembly adjorned till 3 p.m.

HARIJANS NEED PROTECTION

The house agreed to an amendment moved by Mr. K. M Munshi, which defined "Scheduled Castes" mentioned in the Schedule as a section of the Hindu community Mr. Munshi explained that in the international sense the term "minorities" referred to racial, religious or linguistic groups. The Scheduled Castes were not a minority in the sense in which it was understood. They were a part of the Hindu fold but requiring special protection in view of their economic conditions. Under the new constitution untouchability was an offence but in view of the peculiar position Harijans, as part of the Hindus, had to be protected.

The House also agreed to the proviso that such reservation shall be for ten years, the position to be reconsidered at the end of the period.

Mr. K Santanam pointed out that the case of the East Punjab and that of West Bengal had to be examined properly before laying down the general principles. It might be that a particular community there required no protection at all.

Fr. Jerome D'Zouza said that reservation of seats was one way of securing satisfactory working of the constitution. He did not think it was necessary to restrict its period for ten years.

The House agreed to the clause.

The House adopted a number of items in the Schedule to the report without debate and adjourned till tomorrow.

The question of minorities in East Punjab was held over until after the position there had crystallised.

RIGHT TO CONTEST UNRESERVED SEATS

When Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel moved the Clause entitling members of minority communities to contest unreserved seats in addition to seats reserved for them on population basis during the election, Seth Govind Das suggested postponement of consideration on the ground that it was a controversial issue.

Seth Govind Das said while the House might be willing to consider permitting it in respect of the Scheduled Castes who were really not minorities but oppressed sections of the Hindu community, they might not agree to extend the concession to other minorities.

Sardar Patel opposed postponement saying that the matter had already been thrashed out twice in the Advisory and the Minority Committees.

The clock struck half-past-four at this stage and Dr. Rajendra Prasad adjourned the House saying that in any case the matter would have to be postponed till tomorrow as the House was adjourning.

Directives Of State Policy For New Social Order

Free Primary Education And Better Economic Conditions Are Among Features Of Supplementary Report On Fundamental Rights

NEW DELHI, August 27 (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who is also the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, has submitted a Supplementary Report on the subject. It says:

2. We have come to the conclusion that, in addition to justifiable fundamental rights, the Constitution should include certain directives of State policy which, though not cognisable in any Court of Law, should be regarded as fundamental in the goverance of the country. The provisions that we recommend are contained in Appendix A.

3. In Para. 8 of our previous report we had referred to the recommendation of the Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee that the right of the citizen to have redress against the State in a Court of Law should not be fettered by undue restrictions. After careful consideration, we have come to the conclusion that it is not necessary to provide in the Constitution for any further rights in this connection than those already contained in Clause 22 as accepted by the Assembly in the April-May session.

The Constituent Assembly had referred back to us Clauses 16, 17 and 18 (2) of our previous Report. We have re-examined the Clauses and our recommendations are as follows:—

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS

Clause 16: "No person attending school maintained, or receiving aid, out of public funds shall be compelled to take part in the religious instruction that may be given in the school or to attend religious worship held in the school or in the premises attached thereto.

We recommend that this Clause be accepted by the Assembly in its present form.

Clause 17: "Conversion from one religion to another brought about by coercion or undue influence shall not be recognised by Law."

It seems to us on further consideration that this Clause enunciates a rather obvious doctrine which it is unnecessary to include in the Constitution and we recommend that it be dropped altogether.

NO DISCRIMINATION

Clause 18 (82): "No minority, whether based on religion, community or language, shall be discriminated against in regard to admission into State educational institutions, nor shall any religious instruction be compulsorily imposed on its members."

We recommend that the latter portion of the Clause, namely, "nor shall any religious instruction be compulsorily imposed on its members" be deleted in view of Clause 16 above, which we have recommended for retention. We recommend that the rest of the Clause be adopted by the Assembly.

We have examined the question whether the scope of the Clause should be extended to include State-aided educational institutions also, and have come to the conclusion that in the present circumstances we would not be justified in making any such recommendation.

ADOPTION OF HINDUSTANI

The Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee in their Report to us had recommended the adoption of Hindustani, written in Devnagari or the Persian script, as the language of the Union of India, but we had thought fit to postpone consideration of the matter in April 1947. In view of the fact that the Constituent Assembly is already seized of the matter by certain recommendations of the Union Constitution Committee's Report, we think it unnecessary to incorporate any provision on the subject in the list of Fundamental rights.

We have also examined numerous amendments in the nature of new provisions, notice of which had been given by several members during the April-May session of the Assembly, and have not been able to accept any of them. Some of them relate to matters which have already been provided for either in the Clauses already accepted by the Assembly or in the new Clauses which we have recommended in this report; and the others seem to use unnecessary or inappropriate.

APENDIX (A)

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNANCE.

PREAMBLE:

1. The principles of policy set fort in this part are intended for the guidance of the State. While these principles are not cognizable by any court, they are, nevertheless, fundamental in the governance of the country and their application in the making of laws shall be the duty of the State.

PRINCIPLES:

2. The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the whole people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social economic and political, shall form all the institutions of national life.

3. The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing:

(I) That the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;

(II) That the ownerships and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;

(III) That the operation of free competition shall not be allowed to result in concentration of the ownership and control of essential commodities in a few individuals to the common detriment;

(IV) That there shall be equal pay for equal work for both men and women;

PROTECTION TO LABOUR

(V) That the strength and health of workers, men and women and the tender age of children shall not be abused and that citizens shall not be forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age and strength;

(VI) That childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

4. The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness, disablement, and other cases of undeserved want.

5. The State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief for workers.

6. The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation, economic organisation and in other ways, to all workers, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social cultural opportunities.

7. The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code.

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION

8. Every citizen is entitled to free primary education, and it shall be the duty of the State to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, free and compulsory primary education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.

9. The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Aboriginal Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

10. The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of the people and improvement of public health as its primary duties.

11. It shall be the obligation of the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest, declared by the law of the Union to be of national importance, from spoliation, destruction, removal, disposal or export, as the case may be, and to preserve and maintain, according to the Law of Union, all such monuments or places or objects.

FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

12. The State shall promote international peace and security by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of International Law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments and by the maintenance of justice and scrupulous respect for treaty obligations in the dealings of organised people with one another.

INDO-FRENCH RAPPROCHEMENT

NEW DELHI, August 27, (A.P.I.): A press 'communique' states:—A joint declaration by the Governments of France and of India has been made as follows:—

"The Governments of India and of France, being equally desirous to strengthen and to develop the bonds of friendship which unite them, and being anxious to adjust, with the least delay and in a spirit of loyal understanding, their views on all questions affecting Indo-French relations, have decided to study, in common, ways and means of a friendly regulation of the problems of French establishments in India, with due regard to the interests and aspirations of the population of these territories, to the historical and cultural links of these people with France and to the evolution of India".

FLOOD HAVOC IN FENI AREA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27 (API.) Loss estimated at Rs. 50 lakhs has been inflicted upon crops, cattle, houses and other property in Feni area of Noakhali district by the floods, according to Mr. Habibullah Bahar, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League, who is touring the area.

Mr. Bahar says that 250,000 persons have been rendered destitute by the flooding of 250 square miles of land. Crops of 30,000 acres of rice fields have been washed away. Six thousand huts have been damaged and 5,000 cattle have died or become unserviceable. He appeals to India and Pakistan, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah and to the world through the Red Cross, for immediate help.

D. F. Karaka:

Off My Chest

The Punjab will be the real test of Indian leadership. The chaos today is the direct result of the fanning and stoking of the communal tension in the recent past. Neither the Indian nor the Pakistan Government has succeeded in keeping the situation under control.

In a high-level message recently exchanged it was said to be difficult to check these "armed bands" because they were too mobile. That hardly rings true when I remember how this same army of ours dealt with the Japs who were far better equipped, and equally mobile. If the anti-social elements in the Punjab east or west or both, cannot be checked, then it is the duty of the Governments of India and Pakistan to initiate military action against them on whatever scale it is found necessary. The action should be joint—by troops of both sides, so as to eliminate any possibility of political repercussions.

The Hindu-Muslim-Sikh problem must be settled other than at the expense of the lives of innocent people. It is clearly the time for determined and prompt action as appeals by Indian and Pakistan leaders have proved to be of no avail.

The address to Muslims which appeared in the "Amrita Bazakr Patrika" and which was reproduced by the "Chronicle" of yesterday should be cut out and pasted in every home both Muslim and non-Muslim. The Propaganda Departments of the Governments of India and Pakistan should spread this message of the Quoran to every disturbed area. Hindu priests should find similar sentiments from the Hindu scriptures.

The trouble with us is that we are concerned too much about cow-slaughter and too little about the slaughter of human lives.

NO DISCARDING OF NATIONALISM

Gandhiji Explains Reason That Prompted Advice To Nationalist Muslims

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27 (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi held his prayer meeting this evening on the ground of Clive Jute Mills in Matiabruze, a suburb about five miles from his Belaghata residence. Several thousands of mill hands attended the prayer meeting.

In the course of his speech, Mahatma Gandhi came to the following note sent by the Nationalist Muslims: "You have expressed the opinion that Nationalist Muslims should join the League. Then, does it imply that the Congress has now become a communal organisation?" He was not guilty of asking them to discard nationalism or of expecting the Congress to be another Hindu Sabha. He hoped that the Congress would never commit suicide by being a communal organisation.

When the Congress ceased to represent all who were proud to call themselves Indian whether prince or pauper, Hindu, Muslim or any other, it will have destroyed itself. Therefore he could not advise a Muslim Congressman to join the League if the condition of joining the League was to discard or suppress his Congress membership. He would vote for those resolutions of the League which were in the interest of the nation and against those which were contrary to the nation's interest.

REAL NATIONALISM

Mahatma Gandhi had several Muslims of staunch faith in mind who were neither in the Congress nor in the League. He advised Nationalist Muslim friends to join the League if they wanted to affect the Muslim masses. Real nationalism needed no encouragement from him or any one else. Nationalism like virtue, was its own reward. His one warning was that they should never think of power or bettering their world prospects by joining the one or the other organisation. A nationalist would ever think of service, never of power or riches.

DIFFERENCES WITH LEAGUE

There could be one President of the Congress or the League. The Presidentship came by merit and strength of service. The League had become what it was not by him or Congress cajoling. The Quaid-e-Azam was an able President, whom neither riches nor title could buy. He was a front-rank Barrister and a rich man, being the son of a merchant he knew how to multiply his earnings as a lawyer by wise investments. The acknowledgment did not mean that Mahatma Gandhi liked all his ways or that the latter had led the Muslims in the right way. He had his differences with the Quaid-e-Azam and the League. But he would not withhold merit where it was due. It was, he hoped, clear to the Nationalist Muslims, under what conditions he advised them to join the League.

R

Government have decided to close down with effect from the 1st September, 1947, the Milk Powder Sales Depots as present located at Andheri and Khar as only a small number of permit holders have been registered at these depots. Holders of permits for milk powder for catering establishments, etc. who are at present purchasing milk powder from these two Depots are, therefore, advised to obtain their quota from the sales Depots at Bandra or Kurla from September 1, 1947. Their locations are:—

BANDRA: Peerbhoy Mansion, Hill Road, Bandra.

KURLA: Shop No. 4, Fatmabai Chawl, Belgrami Road.

Special Safeguards For Minorities

(Continued From Page 1)

mely, that there shall be no reservation of seats for the Anglo-Indians but the President of the Union and the Governors of Provinces shall have power to nominate representatives of the Anglo-Indian community to the Lower House in the Centre and in the Provinces respectively if they fail to secure representation in the legislatures as a result of the general election.

We wish to congratulate the representatives of the Anglo-Indian community on the Committee for not pressing their proposals which would not merely have introduced the principle of special weightage which was turned down as a general proposition by an overwhelming majority, but would also have encouraged other small minorities to ask for representation wholly out of proportion to their numbers. We feel sure that by the operation of the formula recommended by us Anglo-Indians will find themselves given adequate opportunity effectively to represent in the legislatures the special interest of their community.

PARSEE CLAIM TO BE RECONSIDERED IF NECESSARY

PARSEES: In the Minorities Sub-Committee, Sir Homi Modi had urged that in view of the importance of the Parsee community and the contribution it had been making to the political and economic advancement of the country, Parsees should have adequate representation in the Central and Provincial legislatures. The Sub-Committee were of opinion that this claim should be conceded. In view, however, of the opinion expressed to him by several members that an advanced community like the Parsees would be adequately represented in any event, and did not need specific reservation, Sir Homi had asked for time to consider the matter.

When the issue came before the Advisory Committee, Sir Homi stated that though the Committee had already accepted the Parsee community as a recognised minority entitled to special consideration on the same basis as other minorities in Group "A", he had decided to follow the traditions which the community had maintained in the past and to withdraw the claim for statutory reservation. He assumed that Parsees would remain on the list of recognised minorities and urged that, if during the period prescribed in the first instance for the special representation of the minorities it was found that the Parsee community had not secured proper representation, its claim would be reconsidered and adequate representation provided, if the separate representation of minorities continued to be a feature of the constitution. The Committee appreciate the stand taken by Sir Homi Modi and agreed to his proposal.

PLAINS' TRIBESMEN IN ASSAM: The case of these Tribesmen will be taken up after the report of the Excluded and partially Excluded Areas Sub-Committtee is received.

CHRISTIANS THROW IN THEIR LOT WITH GENERAL COMMUNITY

INDIAN CHRISTIANS: The representatives of the Indian Christians stated that, so far as their community was concerned, they did not desire to stand in the way of nation-building. They were willing to accept reservation proportionate to their population in the Central Legislature and in the Provincial Legislatures of Madras and Bombay.

In the other Provinces, they would have the liberty of seeking election from the general seat. They were against any weightage being given to any community, but made it plain that if weightage was given to any minority in Groups 'B' and 'C' they would demand similar weightage. As weightage is not being conceded to any community, this means that the Indian Christians are prepared to throw in their lot with the general community subject only to the reservation of certain seats for them on the population basis in the Central Legislature and in Madras and Bombay.

SIKHS: In view of the uncertainty of the position of the Sikhs at present, pending the award of the Boundary Commission in the Punjab the Committee decided that the whole question of the safeguards for the Sikh community should be held over for the present.

GROUP 'C': Muslims and Scheduled Castes: The Committee came to the conclusion that there are no adequate grounds for departing from the general formula in the case either of the Muslims or of the Scheduled Castes. Accordingly it is recommended that seats be reserved for these communities in proportion to their population and that these seats shall be contested through joint electorates.

MINIMUM VOTES PROPOSAL REJECTED

A proposal was made in the Committee that a member of the minority community contesting a reserved seat should poll a minimum number of votes of his own community before he is declared elected. It was also suggested that cumulative voting should be permitted. The Committee was of the view that a combination of cumulative voting and a minimum percentage of votes to be polled in a community would have all the evil effects of separate electorates and that neither of these proposals should be accepted.

Some members of the Committee proposed that there should be a provision prescribing that minorities shall have reserved for them seats in Cabinets in proportion to their population. The Committee came unhesitatingly to the conclusion that a constitutional provision of that character would give rise to serious difficulties.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION IN CABINETS

At the same time, the Committee felt that the Constitution should specifically draw the attention of the President of the Union and the Governors of Provinces to the desirability of including members of important minority communities in Cabinets as far as practicable. We recommend accordingly that a convention shall be provided in a schedule to the Constitution on the lines of Paragraph VII of the Instrument of Instructions issued to Governors under the Act of 1935 and reproduced below:

"VII. In making appointments to his Council of Ministers, our Governor shall use his best endeavours to select his Ministers in the following manner, that is to say, to appoint in consultation with the person who in his judgment is most likely to command a stable majority in the Legislature those persons (including so far as practicable members of important minority communities) who will best be in a position collectively to command the confidence of the Legislature. In so acting, he shall bear constantly in mind the need for fostering a sense of joint responsibility among his Ministers."

MINORITIES AND APPOINTMENTS TO PUBLIC SERVICES

A proposal was made to us that there should be a constitutional guarantee of representation in the public services of the minority communities in proportion to their population. We are not aware of any other Constitution in which such a guarantee exists and, on merits, we consider, as a general proposition that any such guarantee would be a dangerous innovation. At the same time, it is clear to us that consistently with the need of efficiency in administration, it is necessary for the State to pay due regard to the claims of minorities in making appointments to public services. We recommend, therefore, that, as in the case of appointments to Cabinets there should be in some part of the Constitution or the Schedule an exhortation to the Central and Provincial Governments to keep in view the claims of all the minorities in making appointments to public services consistently with the efficiency of administration.

SUB-COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER CASE OF ANGLO-INDIANS

The Anglo-Indian members of our Committee have represented to us that owing to the complete dependence of the economy of their community on their position in certain services and their existing educational facilities, their case requires special treatment. We have appointed a Sub-Committee to investigate this question and to report to us.

SPECIAL OFFICER TO SAFEGUARD MINORITY INTERESTS

The minorities representatives in the Committee naturally attached importance to the provision of administrative machinery for ensuring that the guarantees and safeguards provided for the minorities, both in the Constitution and by executive orders, are in fact implemented in practice. After considerable discussion, we have come to the conclusion that the best arrangement would be for the Centre and for each of the Provinces to appoint a special Minority Officer whose duty will be to enquire into cases in which it is alleged that rights and safeguards have been infringed and to submit a report to the appropriate legislature.

We have felt bound to reject some of the proposals placed before us partly because, as in the case of reservation of seats in Cabinets, we felt that a rigid constitution provision would have made parliamentary democracy unworkable and partly because, as in the case of the electoral arrangements, we considered it necessary to harmonise the special claims of minorities with the development of a healthy national life. We wish to make it clear, however, that our general approach to the whole problem of minorities is that the State should be so run that they should stop feeling oppressed by the mere fact that they are minorities and that, on the contrary, they should feel that they have as honourable a part to play in the national life as any other section of the community.

BRINGING UP BACKWARD CLASSES

In particular, we think it is a fundamental duty of the State to take special steps to bring up those minorities which are backward to the level of the general community. We recommend accordingly that a Statutory Commission should be set up to investigate into the conditions of socially and educationally Backward Classes, to study the difficulties under which they labour and to recommend to the Union or the Unit Government, as the case may be, the steps that should be taken to eliminate their difficulties and suggest the financial grants that should be given and the conditions that should be prescribed for such grants.

A summary of our recommendations is attached in the Appendix.

APPENDIX

Representation in Legislatures.

Electorates: All elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures will be held on the basis of joint electorates:

Provided that as a general rule, there shall be reservation of seats for the minorities shown in the schedule in the various legislatures on the basis of their population:

Provided further that such reservation shall be for ten years, the position to be reconsidered at the end of the period.

SCHEDULE

Group: (a)—Population less than half per cent. in the Indian Dominion, omitting States.

1. Anglo-Indians.
2. Parsees.
3. Plains' tribesmen in Assam.

Group: (b)—Population not more than one and a half per cent.

4. Indian Christians.
5. Sikhs.

Group: (c)—Population exceeding one and half per cent.

6. Muslims.
7. Scheduled Castes.

Anglo-Indians: (A) There shall be no reservation of seats for the Anglo-Indians, but the President of the Union and the Governors of Provinces shall have power to nominate their representatives in the Centre and the provinces respectively if they fail to secure adequate representation in the legislatures as a result of the general election.

Parsees: (B) There shall be no statutory reservation in favour of the Parsee community, but they would continue to remain on a list of recognised minorities.

Provided if, as a result of elections during the period prescribed in Proviso 2 to para 1 above, it was found that the Parsee community had not secured proper representation, their claim for reserved seats would be reconsidered and adequate representation provided should the separate representation of minorities continue to be a feature of the constitution.

NOTE.—The above recommendations represent the view taken by the representatives of the Parsee community.

Indian Christians: (A) There shall be reserved representation for Indian Christians in proportion to their population in the Central Legislature and in the Provincial Legislatures of Madras and Bombay. In other provinces, they will have the right to seek election from general seats.

Sikhs: (B) The question of minority rights for Sikhs will be considered separately.

Muslims and Scheduled Castes: (C) There shall be reservation of seats for Muslims and Scheduled Castes in the Central and Provincial Legislatures on the basis of their population.

Additional right to Minorities: The members of a minority community who have reserved seats shall have the right to contest unreserved seats as well.

No weightage: The minorities for whom representation has been reserved will be allotted seats on their population ratio, and there will be no weightage for any community.

No condition for a minimum number of votes of one's own community: There shall be no stipulation that a minority candidate standing for election for a reserved seat shall poll a minimum of votes of his own community before he is declared elected.

Method of voting: There may be plural member constituencies but cumulative voting shall not be permissible.

NO RESERVATION FOR MINORITIES: (a) There shall be no statutory reservation of seats for the minorities in Cabinets, but convention on the lines of Paragraph VII of the Instrument of Instructions issued to Governors under the Government of India Act, 1935, shall be provided in a Schedule to the Constitution.

The paragraph reads as follows:

VII. In making appointments to his Council of Ministers our Governor shall use his best endeavours to select his Ministers in the following manner, that is to say, to appoint in consultation with the person who in his judgment is most likely to command a stable majority in the legislature those persons (including so far as practicable members of important minority communities) who will best be in a position collectively to command the confidence of the legislature. In so acting, he shall bear constantly in mind the need for fostering a sense of joint responsibility among his Ministers.

DUE SHARE TO ALL MINORITIES GUARANTEED: In the All-India and Provincial Services, the claims of all minorities shall be kept in view in making appointments to these services, consistently with the consideration of efficiency of Administration.

(NOTE: Appropriate provision shall be embodied in the constitution or a Schedule thereto to this effect).

POSITION OF ANGLO-INDIAN COMMUNITY: Owing to the complete dependence of the economy of the Anglo-Indian Community on their position in certain services and their existing educational facilities, a Sub-Committee consisting of the following members has been appointed to submit a report:—

1. Pandit G. B. Pant; 2. Mr. K. M. Munshi; 3. Mrs. Hansa Mehta; 4. Mr. S. H. Prater; and 5. Mr. Frank Anthony.

OFFICER TO BE APPOINTED: An officer shall be appointed by the President at the Centre and by the Governors in the Provinces to report to the Union and Provincial Legislatures, respectively, about the working of the safeguards provided for the minorities.

STATUTORY COMMISSION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES: Provision shall also be made for the setting up of a Statutory Commission to investigate into the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes, to study the difficulties under which they labour and to recommend to the Union or the Unit Government, as the case may be, the steps that should be taken to eliminate the difficulties and the financial grants that should be given and the conditions that should be prescribed for such grants.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON POSITION OF ANGLO-INDIANS

Sardar Patel then submitted a supplementary report on the position of Anglo-Indians in certain services and the grant of special educational facilities for them and said the report was based on a consideration of the findings of a sub-committee appointed by the Committee.

(A) Position of Anglo-Indians in certain services:

We find that, as a result of historical circumstances, the whole economy of this community is at present dependent on finding employment in certain types of posts in the railways, posts and telegraphs and the customs departments. A recent survey conducted by the Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian Education in Bombay showed that 76 per cent. of the employable section of the community there were dependent for their livelihood on those appointments. We believe that the position is almost the same all over India: the total number of Anglo-Indians at present employed in these three departments being about 15,000.

The special reservation given to them in the Government of India Act 1935 does not, however, extend to all the categories of posts in these departments, but only to those with which they have had long past associations. In view of this we feel that if the existing safeguards in this regard are not continued in some form for some years to come, the community will be subjected to a sudden economic strain which it may not be able to bear. We, therefore, recommend that:

(I) The present basis of recruitment of Anglo-Indians in the railways, posts and telegraphs and the customs depatrment shall continue unchanged for a period of two years after the coming into operation of the federal constitution. After that, at the intervals of every two years, the reserved vacancies shall be reduced each time by ten per cent. This shall not, however, bar the recruitment of Anglo-Indians in categories of posts in which at present they have reserved places over and above the prescribed quota of reserved appointments, if they are able to secure them on individual merit in open competition with other communities. It shall also in no way prejudice their recruitment on merit to posts in these departments, or any other in which they have not yet been given a reserved quota.

(II) after a period of ten years from the date of the coming into operation of the Federal Constitution all such reservations shall cease.

(III) In these services there shall be no reservation for any community after the lapse of 10 years.

(B) Special Educational Facilities for Anglo-Indians. There are at present about 500 Anglo-Indian Schools in India. The total Government grant to these schools is about Rs. 45 lakhs, being approximately 24 percent of the expenditure incurred by the schools. We feel that a sudden reduction in the grant will seriously dislocate the economy of these schools: and that it would only be fair to bring them gradually into line with other similar educational institutions after giving them sufficient time and opportunity to adjust themselves to the altered conditions now prevailing in the country. We also feel that in this way these institutions might become a valuable educational assets which would cater to the growing educational needs of the whole Nation and not only to those of the Anglo-Indian community. We accordingly recommend that:

(I) The present grants to Anglo-Indian education made by the Central and Provincial Governments should be continued unchanged for three years after the coming into operation of the Federal Constitution

(II) After the expiry of the first three years, the grants may be reduced by ten percent and by a further ten percent after the six years, and again by a further ten percent after the ninth year At the end of the period of ten years, special concessions to Anglo-Indian schools shall cease.

(III) During this 10-year period, 40 percent of the vacancies in all such State-aided Anglo-Indian schools shall be made available to members of other communities.

The term 'Anglo-Indian' used in this report has the meaning given to it in the Government of India Act, 1935

BOMBAY-MADRAS PLANE RESUMES FLIGHT

MADRAS, Aug. 27 (API.) The Bombay- Madras plane, which was held up at Hyderabad yesterday owing to engine trouble resumed its flight from Hyderabad early this morning. It arrived in Madras at 8 a.m. and left for Bombay at 11-20 a.m. today with passengers from Madras and Colombo.

C. A. SHOULD HOLD SEPARATE SITTINGS

NEW DELHI, August 27 (UPI):—"It is not only possible but necessary for proper functioning of the Constituent Assembly in its two capacities that its business as a constitution making body should be clearly distinguished from its normal business as the Dominion Legislature," says the report of the Committee appointed to define the function of the Constituent Assembly.

The report was submitted to-day to the President of the Constituent Assembly by Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, former President of the Indian Central Legislative Assembly who was elected Chairman of this Committee

For the purpose of avoiding complications and confusion," the report adds, "different days or separate sittings on the same day should be set apart."

Dealing further with the term of reference as to the precise function of the Constituent Assembly under the Indian Independence Act the report says: "The business to be transacted by the Constituent Assembly falls under two categories namely: (1) to continue and complete the work of the constitution-making body which commenced on December 9 last; (2) to function as a Dominion Legislature until a legislature under the new constitution comes into being"

Dealing with the right given to take part in the proceedings which do not relate to constitution-making or to the subjects of which they have not accepted, the Committee says: "The members of the Assembly representing Indian States are entitled to take part in the proceedings of the Assembly on all days set apart for business constitution-making They further have the rights on days set apart for functioning of the Assembly as the Dominion Legislature to participate in the business relating to the subject in respect of which the States have acceded to the Dominion." The Committee, however, adds: "Though it is competent for the Constituent Assembly to deny or limit their participation in the business relating to the subjects in respect of which they have not acceded, we recommend that no ban or restriction can be placed by rules on their participation in such business also."

Suggesting amendments in the existing rules or standing orders of the Constituent Assembly, the Committee lays down two alternatives, namely: The President of the Constituent Assembly should be one whose time can be given to the work of the Constituent Assemoly both when engaged on constitution-making and when transacting the business of the Dominion Legislature; (2) If the President of the Constituent Assemoly be a Minister, provision may be made in the rules of the Constituent Assembly for election of a person to preside over the deliberations of the Assembly when functioning as the Dominion Legislature."

Pointing out that under the Government of India Act the power of summoning and proroguing the Dominion Legislature vest in the Governor-General, the Committee recommends that consistently with the powers which belong to the Constituent Assembly a new rule be added vesting only the President with such powers. The Committee also recommends that the members of the Dominion Cabinet who have no seats in the Constituent Assembly may also, by suitable addition to the existing rules, be given the right to participate in the constitution-making work without the right to vote until they become members of the Assembly.

Nuri Pasha And Alami Meeting Dr. Weizman?

Rift Between Arab Higher Committee And Iraq Government Sponsored Arab Office

(From Our Correspondent).

JERUSALEM, (By Air Mail).—The Arab Higher Committee's decision, reached at its recent 5-day meeting in Cairo, to set up publicity offices in London, New York and other centres where the Arab Office is already established is regarded in informed Arab political circles as widening still further the differences between Haj Amin Husseini, Chairman of the Higher Committee, and Musa Alami, Director of the Iraq Government-sponsored Arab Office.

These Arab circles predict an accentuation of the so-called rift which has been brewing since the unexpected return from exile of the Mufti in June last year.

A recent New York despatch from Mahmud Abul Fateh, co-owner of the Egyptian Wafdist newspaper "Al Misri", stating that Musa Alami was awaiting the arrival in Geneva of Nuri Pasha Said, Iraq's elder statesman, so that they could jointly present their own proposals for the solution of the Palestine problem to the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine (U.N.S.C.O.P.) has increased suspicions of Arab Office activities in Higher Committee circles—in spite of a belated denial of the origin of the cable in question.

The despatch, published in New York, added that Nuri Pasha and Alami were meeting Dr. Weizman, President of the World Zionist Organisation, in Geneva prior to the submission of their proposals to the United Nations Committee.

Reports reaching informed Arab circles in Cairo and Jerusalem stated that Dr. Weizman and Musa Alami are staying at the same hotel in Geneva.

On his way to Switzerland, Nuri Pasha Said is reported to have confirmed to the Public Relations Officer of the Arab League and a Palestine Arab leader, who met him in Egypt, the truth of the Abul Paten cable from New York.

On August 9, copies of a 200-page "booklet", published by the Arab Office, embodying the proposals in question, were distributed among the members of U.N.S.C.O.P.

These reports, it is stated by observers here, tended to confirm that the Higher Committee's "suspicions" had been well-founded, inasmuch as the proposed solution was submitted without the knowledge or the authorisation of the Committee by an organisation whose activities, though not publicly "outlawed" are regarded with grave concern by the Mufti and his adherents.

The almost simultaneous convergence on Geneva of Samir Pasha Rifai, Prime Minister of Trans-Jordan, "to endorse Nuri Pasha's action"; of Camille Bey Shamoun, former Lebanese Ambassador in London and at present special envoy of the Arab League with U.N.S.C.O.P.: as well as Dr. Yusuf Heikal, Mayor of Jaffa, and Muhammed Bey Baradi'i, a retired Judge recently decorated by King Abdullah (both strong supporters of Alami), has prompted the Arab Higher Committee to decide on the immediate despatch of a delegation of two reliable emissaries to Geneva—ostensibly to "correct any compromising impressions" that may be made on behalf of Palestine Arabs by the Arab Office Group before that international body.

The two emissaries are: Maitre Maruf Dawalibi, a Syrian deputy of Aleppo on whose "lost" passport the Mufti allegedly travelled when he flew incognito from exile in France to Cairo in June, 1946 and Maitre Rassim Khalidi, the Mufti's Private Secretary from 1941-46.

Egypt's Gratitude To Poland, Soviet & Syria

CAIRO, August 27 (UPI): A new slant in Egypt's foreign policy with closer links with three countries, Soviet Union, Poland and Syria who supported her claim against Britain in the Security Council, was announced in Cairo last night by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.

Poland would be granted one year to pay for Egyptian cotton purchases while the other purchasing nations must pay within six months, a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said.

The Soviet Charge d'Affaires was also handed a statement expressing gratitude of the Egyptian nation for the intervention of the Soviet Representative, M. Gromyko in the Security Council in favour of Egyptian claims.

IRANIAN EMBASSY IN INDIA

Cabinet Minister To Be Ambassador

(From Our Own Correspondent)

TEHERAN, August 16.—Plans are underway for setting up Iranian Embassies in Delhi and Karachi. The present Iranian Consul-General in Delhi, Mr. Motamedi, is expected to be promoted to the rank of Ambassador to Pakistan, and Mr. Ali Asghar Hekmat, the Minister of State in the present Cabinet, who has made several trips of late to India and is considered pro-Indian, may be appointed Iran's Ambassador to India. It is also expected that India and Pakistan will set up Embassies here soon, and it has been reported that representatives of each State are already choosing sites for their respective Embassies.

RUSSIA AND IRAN'S OIL

Influx Of Foreign "Refugees" In N. Provinces

(From Our Own Correspondent).

TEHERAN, Aug. 16.—Internally, Iran has been having a rather hectic week. Although it is now a month since the Iranian Parliament (the Majlis) convened, no House President has yet been elected. The main argument has been over Sardar Fakher Hekmat, a prominent member of the Prime Minister's Democrat Party, and Sayed Hassan Taqqizadeh, Iran's ex-Ambassador in London. Those deputies who are in favour of Taqqizadeh maintain that the Prime Minister is constitutionally precluded from appointing the Majlis President; as the latter should not be subservient to the Government, and has to be the choice of the people's deputies. The reason for putting up Taqqizadeh is that the latter is impartial—as a Majlis President has to be—state the opposition. On two occasions so far the non-"Democrat" deputies have employed filibustering tactics when it came to the question of voting for a President: they are expected to continue these tactics till Taqqizadeh arrives here, which may be within this week.

One thing is certain—if Taqqizadeh is elected President, the oil will definitely not go to the Russians—not by a long chalk! This in spite of the fact that Soviet Ambassador, Ivan Sadchikov, who has recently arrived in Iran after long consultations with his Principals in the Soviet Union, has been reported to have offered to revise Russia's earlier (50% profit to Iran: 50% to Russia) terms. Some informed officials state that Sadchikov has intimated to the Iranian Premier that his country would now even accept as low as 30% of the profits in order to entice a favourable Majlis. But several prominent Deputies have assured me that the only concession they could consider for ratification would be that of giving the Russians the rights of marketing Iran's Northern oil—after Iran's own engineers (possibly under the 'guidance' of foreign experts) had excavated this oil.

* * *

Meanwhile reports are reappearing in the local press about the renewed influx of foreign "refugees" into Iran's Northern Provinces.... Iranians are anxiously cogniznt of what use these could be put to if circumstances demanded ....!

London Muslims Condemn Radcliffe Award

Accuse Him Of Partisan Spirit

LONDON, Aug. 27, (Reuter): The Working Committee of the Muslim League (Great Britain) meeting here last night condemned the award of Sir Cyril Radcliffe, Chairman of the Punjab and Bengal boundary commission as showing partiality.

A resolution to this effect said that the Chairman of the Boundary Commission had openly declared that he had not followed the majority principle, in taking into account "other factors". The resolution said that Sir Cyril had included Muslim majority areas in India but had not given the benefit of the same "other factors" to include any non-Muslim area in Pakistan.

The resolution alleged that Lord Mountbatten had been pressing the Indian States to join the Union of India only and asked the British Government to recall him. It said that Lord Mountbatten was "now working as the arch enemy of the Muslims of India."

Finally it proposed that "the Pakistan Government should walk out of the Commonwealth of British Nations forthwith".

CASA D'ARTE

Founder: JANINA DE WITT

Every Tuesday, Thursday Saturday.

Free Tuition in Singing from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Janina de Witt as "Fedora"

Hindus, Muslims, Parsees, Goaneses welcomed.

Cama Lodge 19 Pedder Road.

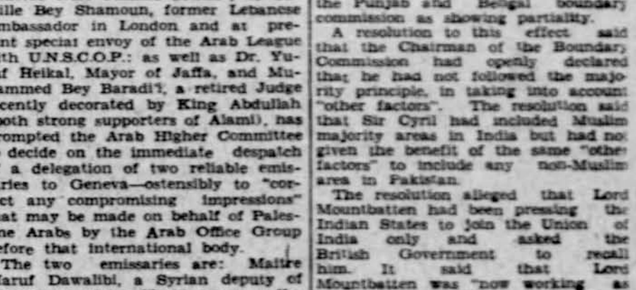
BUSINESS TRIP OR PLEASURE FLIGHT TO BARODA-- AHMEDABAD AND RAJKOT- MORVI *Fly By* Ambica Air Lines Ltd.

CITY BOOKING OFFICE: N. M. Wadia Building, Bell Lane Fort. BOMBAY.

Phone: 34863 Aerodrome: 86351

FREIGHT UNDERTAKEN

Planes on Charter to any airport in India



Bombay Office and Clinic: PAREKH MANSION, Sandhurst Road, West Bombay 4.

Increased Long Liquidation On Stock Exchange

SHARP DECLINE IN TATA STEEL SHARES

Cotton Market Steady Speculative Buying

DULL CONDITIONS IN BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 27

As anticipated, the Bombay Stock Exchange registered a sharp decline on increased long liquidation influenced by pessimistic note on country's industrial production, by the Chairman of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. at the annual general meeting.

There was heavy nervous unloading and a drop of about Rs. 75 was recorded in Tata Steel Defd shares. At the opening Defds were quoted at Rs. 1935 against last closing at Rs. 1960 and straight way slumped at Rs. 1885 when scattered short covering saved the market from a further decline and Defds steadied at Rs. 1895. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 380 and downturned at Rs. 374. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1035 and quietened at Rs. 1032. Kohinoor was supported by professionals and after opening at Rs. 570 was quoted at Rs. 571. Swadeshi shares opened at Rs. 592 and declined at Rs 586

MILL SHARES

Bombai Dyeing 1035 Kohinoor 573 Swadeshi 588 Nagpur 301 Simplex X R 229 New Great 369 Gokak 314 Indore 615 Century 982/8 Colaba 250 I Bleaching 152 Swan 349 Finlay 298 Morarji 525 Edward 697/8 Meyer 227/8 Apollo 4/2 I U Ordinory 15/14 I U Dfd 2/14 Madhusudan 270 Poddar 320 Khatau 295

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord 374/8 Tata Steel Defd 1897/8 Second 164/8

CEMENT.

Associated Merger 160/12

INDUSTRIES

Burma 371/4 Bellapur 270 Shivrajpur 38 Scindia 30/14 Construction 190 Tata Chemical 13/4 Tata Oil 70/8 Indian Iron 36/4 Bengal Steel 28/10

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tram Ord 120 Tata Hydro 171/8 Andhra 1617/8 Power 1725

MILLS (CASH)

Elphinstone 88 Phoenix 1210 Kooria 290 Dawn 1545 David 148/12 New City 218/12 Minerva 211/14 Bradbury 615 Bharucha (Dfd) 7/15 Bharat 50/8 Mysore 300 Madhavji 19 Model 187/8 Laxmi 1620 Vishnu 615 Western 3600 Standard 501/4 Sholapur 6075 Sassoon Cotton 18/8 Hindustani 4125 Tata 79/12 Ahmedabad Advance 447/4 Sassoon Silk 75/8 New Union 19/12 Madhusudan 280 Shrinivas 400 Raja Bahadur 116/4 Berar 260 Victoria 425 Kohinoor Cpn. 64.

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH)

Ahmedabad 143/12 (New) 111/4 Surat 243/12 New Prem 170 Karachi 160 Broach 12/12 Ajmer 12/8 Amalgamated 20/4 Nagpur 56/8 Poona 205 Bombay Suburban 161/4 Bombay Suburban (New) Prem. 90

BANK SHARES

Reserve 118/12 Imperial 2265 P. J 567/8 Central X R 98/8 Coupon 22 India 238/8 Union 10/10 Baroda 165 Habib 170/8 Dena Bank 60 United Commercial 75 Jaipur 59 Hindustan Com. 48 Mysore 390 Exchange (Ord.) 48 Eastern 105

INSURANCE

Oriental 5990 Empire 737/8 New India 78 Jupiter 33 Vulcan 15/4 Indian Mercantile 21 Universal Fire 14/8 British India General 21 Neptune 13/6 New Great 27 All-India General 32

RAILWAYS

C. P. 108 Mymensing 113 Guaranteed 113 Pachora 100

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 672/8 Steamer 547/8 Burma New 163/12 Burma Petrol 3/9 Mackenzie 151/4 Port Canning 76 Kemp 477/8 Zandu Pharmacy 202/8 Indian Investment Trust 102/12 Wimco 280 Dharamsey Chemical 35/8 Mukund Iron 12/2 Dena Trust 20 Alembic 310 Supreme India 180 Jamwire 113/12 Bombay Uganda 80 Bombay Motor Cycle 37 India Cement 35 Walchand Nagar Industries 310 United Motor 65 ACC New 99 Bombay Safe Deposit 835

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st Pref.) 215 Tram 30 Andhra Valley 1405 Tata Power 1461/4 Hydro 138 Bombay Steamer 345 Nagpur 702/8 Swadeshi 146/4 Vishnu 852/8 Laxmi 307/8 New Great 268/12 Poddar 115 Shrinivas 101 Elphinstone 127/8 Bradbury 537/8 Surat Elec. 211/4 Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 127/8 (Second Pref.) 123/8 Amalgamated 138 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 115 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 18 Supreme 120 Meyer 125 Mackenzie First 127/8 Mackenzie Second 125 Ahd. Advance 145 Mysore Mill 51 Standard 100

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952 (4) 103/8 B. Steamer 1959 (8) 106/12 I Hume Pipe (6) 111 Tata Power 1951—102/8 Walchandnagar (6) 117 Tata Chemical (4) 104 Acme Mfg. (6) 107 Cooper Eng. (6) 107

OUTSIDE SHARES

Indian Copper 3/8/6 BIC 9/4 Burma Corporation 4/12 New Victoria 5/4 New Victoria Preference 7 Raja 36 Phalton 110 Gold Mohor 305 Kaiser-i-Hind 380 Sajjan 280 Osmanshahi 290 Ajamshahi 260 Air Services 15 Air India 190 Birla Motor 8/3 Marshal 7/4 I Steam 15/4.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, August 27.

The Securities market was steady. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 101/4 and Municipal loan also came into business at Rs. 101/4.

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

BOMBAY, August 27.

MILLS

Apollo 4/2 4/2/6 4/1/6 4/2
Bharat 52 50 50/8
B. Dyeing 1030 35 27/8 30 25 40 32/8 37/8 32/8 35
Central India 301 2 297/8 301
Colaba 250
E. Textile 697/8
Finlay 297 95 98 97 99 98
Gokak 314 11 14 12 14
I.U. Defd. 2/14 2/13 2/14
I.U. Ord. 15/11 15/9 15/11 15/9 15/10
Indore 610 16/4 12/8 15
Jub noor 570 71 69 74 72 73
Madhusudan 270
Meyer 227/8
Morarji 525
New City 217/8 18/12
New Great 369 70 68/8 69
Simplex 230 28 30 28 29
Swadeshi 590 88 90 86 90 85 88
Swan 349
Tata Mill 79/12
Sholapur 6075
Vishnu 615

BANKS

Baroda 165
Central 98 99 98 99 98/8
Habib 170/8
Imperial (Old) 2265
Imperial (New) 567/8
India 239 38/8
Reserve 117/8 18/12

ELECTRIC COS.

Ahmedabad 145 43/12
Andhra Valley 1620 17/8
B. Tram 120 20/8 19 20
Hydro (ord) 171 70/8
Power 1727/8 25

INSURANCE COS:

New India 76/12 78
Vulcan 15/4

STEAMER COS:

Scindia 31/6 30/10 31/3 30/13 30/14

STEEL COS:

Bengal Steel 29 29/2 28/12 28/14 28/10 28/12 28/9 28/10
Indian Iron 36/12 36/8 36/10 36/8
Tata Defd. 1930 1897/8 1917/8 1900 1910 1887/8 95 90 97/8
Tata Ord. 380 76 79 73 75 74 74/8
Tata 2nd Pref. 164 65 64/8

MISCELLANEOUS COS:

Alcock 670/8 72/8
A Cement (Old) 162 60 60/12
A Cement (New) 98 99
Belapur 270 72 70 71 70
B. B. Old 475 70 73/12 71/4
B. B. New 163/12 65 63/12
I.I. Trust 102/12
P. Construction 194 95 90
P. Construction 1st Pref. 127/8
Shivrajpur 37 38
Tata Chemical 13/4 13/6 13/4 13/6 13/4
Tata Oil 70/8
Wimco 281/4 77/8 80

SPECIAL

Central Coupon 22 21/8 22
Central New 98/4 98/8
Ahmedabad Elect. New 11/4
Alembic Chemical 252/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 27

The local cotton market was quietly steady with very little business passing.

It is said that the Board will not be able to decide the question of trading on the 29th instant and will wait till Sir Purshotamdas returns in the city.

Private business in September was reported at Rs. 426 while new crop January was quoted at Rs. 456

Thereafter there was scattered covering and September was quoted at Rs. 426/4 while January was quoted at Rs. 456/12.

Later on there was active buying by a professional operator in January which firmed at Rs. 458/12 and September was quoted at Rs. 426/12. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under.

I.C.C. Sept. (nominal)	430-0-0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian cotton September contract is 1528 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 27

As pointed out before speculative activity is disappearing from the bullion market for the time being. Under this state price movement is greatly narrowed down without any price tendency.

The market was dull. Forward Silver was placed at Rs. 173/4 and Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 175. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 111/11 and after improving at Rs 111/12 quietened at Rs. 111/7 and steadied at Rs. 111/9. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 111/11 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 74.

The market finally closed as under.

Ready Silver	175-4-0
Forward Silver	173-8-0
Ready Gold	111-6-0
Forward Gold	111-4-0

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 27.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B C Rates T T D D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T T. D. D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 9th Months.

London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16 10th 12th Months.

London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16 to 4th Months

London Banks Buying D D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 9th Months

London Banks Buying D D. 1/6 1/6 7th 9th Months

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Months

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Months.

London Banks 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th and 9th Months.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th months.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Months.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th Months.

NEW YORK & MONTREAL RATES

B C Rate T T Rs 332 1/4

Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 332 1/4

Banks Buying T T Rs. 330

Banks Buying D. D. N. Y. Rs. 329. Montreal 328 3/4 under L/C.

Banks Buying D D N Y Rs 326 1/4

Montreal Rs 328 1/2 but under L/C

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs 3550

Paris Banks Buying T T Fcs 3650

Amsterdam Banks Selling T T D D Fl 79

Java Banks Selling T T D D —

Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 84

Singapore Banks Selling T T. D. D. Rs. 157.

Burma Banks Selling T. T D. D. Rs 100 1/2.

New York/London Cross Rate $4.02 3/4 to 4.02 13/16

London Disets 3 Months 17/32 p.c.

London Disets 6 Months 9/16-5/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1/2 p.c 3 Months 1/2 p.c. 6 Months 3/4 p.c. 12 Months 1 1/4 p.c.

Tone.—Easy.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 27

The produce market opened quiet but improved on short covering based on technical considerations. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS: Ready Khandesh quality Rs. 34. Bold and Coromandal Rs 33. November/December quality opened at Rs. 28/2 and improved at Rs. 28/8. Bold opened at Rs. 27/12 and advanced at Rs. 28/2. Groundnut Oil September Rs. 19/7, October Rs. 19/3 and November Rs. 18/3.

CASTORSEED Rs. 161 May opened at Rs. 129/12 and after declining at Rs. 129/4 improved at Rs. 130/11. Ready Rs. 33/12 and Cawnpore Bold Rs. 31/4. Oil first pressing Rs. 21/12 and Commercial quality Rs 20

LINSEED: Ready Rs. 31, August Rs. 30/14. September/October opened at Rs. 30/4 and hardened at Rs. 30/10. Linseed Oil Rs. 19/4.

HAPUR MARKET

HAPUR, August 27.

Silver forward 171/1 opened 171/2 highest 171/3/6 lowest 171/3 gold 111/14 extremely quiet bardana asuj 81/3 January 88/- opened 88/6 unsteady on speculative liquidations oaths ready 11/8 Jeth 11/10 opened 11/7 steady gur 21/- bilty cut 27/- shakhar 19/- sarsoon 26/8 yellow 27/8 tara 20/- desi 23/- oil 66/- oilcake 9/- Kartik 9/4 groundnut 16/8 cottonseed 15/8 wheat 22/- gram 16/- barley 13/8 bajhar 13/- peas ready 1/9 khatties 15/4 arhar khatties 15/2.

CALICUT MARKET

CALICUT August 27.

Coiryarn Beypore 175/185 Quilandy 190/200 fibre garbled 145 ungarbled 135 coconuts raw 120 dry 200 coconutoil 560 copra office 360 dilpasand 390 Madrasnottam 450 pepper wynaad 580 country 575 dryginger chernad 300 ernad 280 coffee robusta 95 timber pali 60/63 jungle wood 25/27 vellapin 40/45 benteak 46 47 teak 80/90 mango 4 teak 15/17.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, August 27.

Tata Ordinary 374-8 Tata Deferred 1897-8 Indian Iron 36-8 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 28-10 Bombay Dyeing 1035 Central India 301-4 Gokak 313-12 Kohinoor 573-2 Simplex 229 Swadeshi 588-2 Tata Power 1725 Associated Cement 160-12 Belapur 270 Bombay Burma (Old) 471-4 Scindia 30-14 Central Bank 98-12 New India 78-2 Tata 2nd Pref. 164-6.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON August 26

Consols, 2-1/2 p.c	£ 85-3/4
Conversion Loan. 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	£ 104-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c 1952 and after	£ 103-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p. c. 1960/90	£ 113-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£ 113-1/2
Chartered Bank of I.A & China	£ 11-7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (Lon. Reg.)	£ 112
National Bank of India	£ 34-1/2

WALL STREET MARKET

Reported Foreign Selling

New York, Aug. 26

Overnight accumulation of selling orders some of which were to be reported for foreign account caused further easiness losses ranging to one point or so in limited activity with the industrial average the lowest since late June and the others around the August 11th low levels. Selective rallying tendencies soon developed, notably in farm implements, chemicals, steels and minings which left the market mostly fractionally either side of yesterday's close but with losses still predominating. The averages were 177.32 and 47.87. Business quietened during the afternoon and the market's net position showed little chance from midday levels. Oils were somewhat unsettled by the Department of Justice probe into the pricing and distribution practices of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its dealers in the district of Columbia and the possibility of the investigation spreading to other major companies and other areas. Films reflected reports that Hollywood production was at the lowest point in many years with studies holding in abeyance future plans while washing the British film-tax situation. Concern over the labour situation in the United States as well as foreign political and economic difficulties are dampening sentiment and replacing background to the good corporate news and business impetus expected shortly through the cashing of soldier's bonus bonds. The failure of volume to expand materially on selling was technically reassuring and a further quiet rally in late dealings under the leadership of earlier favourites enabled the composite average rate to finish with very small gains. The market closed steady.

	Dol.
American Telephone & Telegraph	155 5/8
Amerex Holding Co.	30 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	36 1/4
Chase National Bank	34 1/2
Sinclair Oil	16 1/8
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	49
General Electric Co.	36
General Motors	58
Ingersol Rand	115
International Nickel	28 1/2
National City Bank of New York	40 5/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	14 1/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation	16 1/2
Texas Corporation	61 1/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	106
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	bid 45 1/2
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	70 1/4
Western Union Telegraph	24 3/8

TRADE BUYING HARDEN NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

Weekly Weather Report Unfavourable

NEW YORK, August 26.

Cotton opened barely steady, renewed liquidation and hedging principally in nearer positions again finding support apathetic, but then rallied on mill buying and short covering with contracts noticeably more scarce. The improved technical condition and possibly disappointment with the extent of drought relief in West Texas provided the chief stimulating influences and losses were mostly erased by noon. Prices steadily improved on persistent dribbling of trade buying and covering with hedges now limited. Technical considerations and the somewhat less favourable interpretations of the weekly weather report appeared to be chief influences. Profit-taking finally shaded the upturn, but the market closed steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK August 26.

October	31.84-20
October Highest	31.94+30
October Lowest	31.47—17
December	31.61+14
January	31.53+13
March	31.50+13
May	31.15+11
July	30.40+06
Middling Spot	24.09—04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October	31.76+11
December	31.54+13
March	31.44+05
May	31.07+06
July	20.32+07
Middling Spot	23.00—25

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, August 26

September	2.47-1/4 to 2.47 1/2
December	2.46-1/2 to 2.46-1/4
March	2.44-1/2 old
May	2.42-1/4 to 2.42

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, August 26

Silver spot	42-1/4 d
Silver forward	42-1/4 d
Gold	£ 8/12/3

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, August 26

Australian wheat (bulk) f.o.b August/September	103/-

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK August 26

U.S. Price of foreign silver 88-3/4 cents

BRITAIN MUST QUIT NIGERIA

African Delegate's Plea For Banning Of Race Bitterness

CAUX SUR, (Montreaux), Aug. 26, (Reuter).—Mr. Denis Osabeday, one of the African delegates to the world assembly for moral rearmament here today pleaded for the banning of race bitterness.

"I had thought the solution of every Nigerian problem was for the British to quit my country," said Mr. Denis Osabeday, who is the leader of 4,000,000 Ibos in Nigeria, explaining how a visit to the Assembly had revolutionised his view of the British Commonwealth.

"I saw the British people as a great gulf between my people and sound planning," he continued. "I hated the British with passion. I was not afraid of imprisonment and wrote and said all that I felt.

"Now I am going to tell a new story to 27,000,000 Nigerians. They may be suspicious of me. But I have realised here that we Nigerians and British together can build a great Nigeria I appeal to all Britons to make this easier by taking the 1,500 Nigerians studying in Britain into their hearts and not let them return to Africa with any bitterness."

CHINESE REDS THREATENING LOYANG

NANKING, Aug. 26, (Reuter): Communist units carrying out harassing actions in North China, along the Yellow River delta or in the hilly regions of the Shantung province, were composed of an odd mixture of youths and women with a sprinking of "battle-scarred veterans," the Observer said. Some bands had among them boys of eleven and old men over 60. He added that most reported battles were skirmishes with "some hand to hand fighting on a small scale". Artillery was seldom used except for attacking fortifications.

The important railway city of Loyang, in the north western Honan province, was "seriously threatened" to-day by a large Communist force marching on it from the north-west according to Chinese press reports.

Government planes were said to have gone into action this morning in an attempt to disperse the column.

General Liu Moan, Governor of Honan, arrived in Loyang to-day to supervise the defence of the city, which had been quiet so far.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Weekly Statement Of Affairs

The following is the Account pursuant of the Reserve Bank of India, for the week ended the 22nd day of August.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs
Notes held in the Banking Department	77,45,89,000
Notes in circulation	1191,60,76,000
Total Notes Issued	1269,06,65,000
Total Liabilities	126+06,65,000

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	44,41,45,000
Sterling Securities	1135,32,89,000
Total of A	1179,74,34,000
B. Rupee Coin	31,48,18,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	57,84,13,000
Total Assets	12,69,06,65,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 92.962 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Central Government of	
(1) India	361,02,44,000
(2) Pakistan	19,81,85,000
(b) Other Governments	
(1) India	8,22,80,000
(2) Pakistan	2,78,40,000
(c) Banks	108,93,33,000
(d) Others	37,37,21,000
Bills Payable	1,06,12,000
Other Liabilities	5,54,75,000
Rupees	554,76,90,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes	77,45,89,000
Rupee Coin	7,91,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,29,900
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	.....
(b) External	.....
(c) Government Treasury Bills	6,99,82,000
Balances held abroad	383,09,88,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	1,00,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	32,15,000
Investments	82,87,95,000
Other Assets	2,92,01,000
Rupees	554,76,90,000

SEVEN DECCAN STATES AGREE TO MERGE

Will Form United 'Stan' Abolishing Separate Boundaries

SANGLI, August 26 (A.P.I.): The rulers of seven Deccan States, Sangli, Phaltan, Miraj (Jr.) Ramdurg (Snr.) Kurundwad (Sr.) and Aundh it is learnt have agreed to form a united 'stan' by merging into a single state, abolishing separate boundaries and having a common executive a common judiciary and a common legislature.

The decision to form such a 'stan' was taken by the States concerned to bring about a complete transfer of power to the people thereby bringing the policy of the States in line with the rest of India.

It is proposed to set up a constitution-making body to establish a parliamentary system of Government under limited monarchy within the framework of the federation of India.

The new State (stan) will be called the 'United Deccan States' or 'The Daxini Sanasthan.' It shall be a democratic State and all powers shall emerge from the people and all the rights vested in the Rajah shall be vested in the Rajpramukh, the Chairman. The Legislature shall consist of a Loka Sabha and all executive action of the Government shall be in the name of Rajpramukh.

The rulers of these States shall form themselves into a Board the Chairman to be called Rajpramukh, whose office shall be filled by rotation yearly. There will be a council of ministers called "Mantri Mandal" to advise the Rajpramukh who shall be vested with powers of appointing or dismissing ministers exercising clemency, accrediting representatives to the Indian federation, referring to the supreme court of India any question of law relating to its constitution and giving assent to the bills of Loka Saba etc.

The Rajpramukh (the Chairman) shall have the power to suspend the constitution for three months. The leader of the "Mantri Mandal" shall form the Interim Government. There shall be a High Court consisting of a Chief Judge and such other number of judges as necessary. The constitution making body of the "United stan" shall be composed of members elected from each participating State on the basis of two members for every one lakh of population and there shall be three reserved seats, one each for Harijans ladies and Muslims.

It is reported that top-ranking Congress leaders like Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Mr. Sankerrao Deo, have approved the general outlines of the draft proposal for the proposed united stan and it is expected that this draft will be signed soon by the participating States.

MONCKTON'S MISSION TO DELHI

To Negotiate Treaties On Basis Of Non-Accession

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) August 26. Except for Sir Walter Monckton, other members of the Hyderabad Negotiating Committee who were scheduled to leave for Delhi on August 25 to conduct negotiations with the Government of India are staying on in Hyderabad

It is recalled that the Nawab of Chattari, Prime Minister and Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Minister for Constitution Affairs Nizam's Government, who were official members of the Hyderabad Negotiating Committee are reported to have resigned their offices recently. Sir Walter Monckton, Constitutional Adviser to the Nizam who is also reported to have resigned, however, is understood to have been commissioned to negotiate the treaties with the Indian Government on matters of common concern on the basis of non-accession to India Union. No indication is available officially whether the other two members of the Negotiating Committee namely Abdul Rahim, Labour Minister and Mr. Pingle Venkata Reddy, Supply Minister will participate in further negotiations with the Indian Government

SARDAR INVITES EX-RULER OF REWA

JUBBULPORE, Aug 26, (API): The ex-ruler of Rewa State, Sir Gulabsingh, whose entry was banned into the State following his deposition in February last year and who staged a came-back on August 22 has according to a message from Rewa, been invited by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Minister in charge of the States department to meet him at Delhi.

Sir Gulabsingh has accordingly left Rewa on August 24 for Delhi.

NO FEAR OF FAMINE IN W. BENGAL

CALCUTTA, August 27 (A.P.I.): Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Prime Minister of West Bengal, stated in an interview that he did not apprehend famine in West Bengal.

He added that the province was a deficit area. If they were in a position to give food to everybody, they would be happy. He hoped that they would be able to give food to the poor.

NEW ADMISSIONS TO F.A.O.

LONDON, August 27 (Reuter): Austria, Siam and Finland were today admitted to the World Food and Agricultural Organisation, meeting in full session in Geneva, Swiss Radio said last night.

F.A.O. members now total 51.

All the 19 nations which took part in the voting supported Austria's and Siam's application. One opposed the admission of Finland.

Applications by Pakistan and Burma will be considered at the beginning of next year, the radio said. The F.A.O. Office proposed that an application for admission by Spain should not be dealt with at once.

Krishna Menon Meets Indian Journalists

No Drastic Change Of Staff At India House

LONDON, August 26 (Reuter): Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, High Commissioner for India met Indian Journalists in London at an informal party today at India House.

Mr. Menon said that no drastic change of the staff at the India House could take place at present. Since he assumed office, he had informally met foreign Ambassadors and Ministers in London.

This morning Mr. Menon received a deputation of Muslims belonging to the Ahmadiya community who expressed their concern about the present situation in the Punjab Mr Menon said that he found various departments in his office quite helpful.

Many of the Pakistan High Commissioner's staff are still using India House for official purposes for want of accommodation.

Mr. Menon promised to give help to Indian Journalists.

Mr. Sudhir Ghose Public Relations Officer, who was present at this informal meeting announced that next month two important Indians will be in London, namely Mrs. Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the Soviet Union who will lead the Indian Delegation to the United Nations, and Dr. B. C Roy, Governor-designate of the United Provinces who is now in the United States.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. FOR MALTA

VALETTA, (Malta), Aug. 26, (Reuter): The British Colonial office has informed the Governor of Malta, Mr. P. C. R. Douglas, that letters patent providing for the constitution of responsible Government in the Island are now complete and await the King's approval at the next meeting of the Privy Council.

The dispatch stressed the importance of diarchy — Government by two authorities — for the Island and commented that Malta's small resources in material and man power were unable to provide for its defence as a key position in the world.

Cool Refreshing Fragrant

for your daily use

Dab your brow, your neck, your arms with Tata's Eau-de-Cologne on a hot day! Its cool astringent touch brings you relief from heat and fatigue, for its delicate scent is like a breath of cool air from the Hills.

It helps you to look fresh and feel cool in a difficult climate. Keep a bottle always on your dressing-table and use it daily.

Tata's EAU DE COLOGNE

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO. LTD.

Copyright Tata Oil Mills.

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Would Work If He Could Find Any Fun In It — By BUD FISHER

WHY DON'T YOU GO OUT AND FIND A JOB?
I FOUND A JOB THIS MORNING!
WELL, WHY AREN'T YOU WORKING?
OH, I QUIT!
YOU QUIT? WHY?
THE BOSS TOLD ME TO DO SOMETHING WHICH I DIDN'T LIKE TO DO!
WHAT DID HE TELL YOU TO DO?
HE TOLD ME TO LOOK FOR ANOTHER JOB, THE OLD CRAB, SO I QUIT AND LEFT HIM FLAT!

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted for engagement, educated handsome Hindu Widow above 25 years from respectable family for high class good looking Hindu Captain doing good business at Bombay, caste no restriction. Apply Box No. 6859, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted one wiremen supervisor, for Bombay and Suburb. Apply Box No. 6854 "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET

To Let For Bank or Insurance near Imperial Bank, Dadar. Apply Mrs. M. G. Jayakar, English High School, opp. (G.I.P.) Dadar Station 6855

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry Within short per-iod. Apply prospectus Dental Training Institute P B 91 Jamnagar. 6598

MEDICAL ADLETS

Free—God's Gift Medicine for Piles. V. P. Charges annas -/10/- only. Please write in English. Menaka Debi, Shyam Villa, Bompas Town, Deoghar. 6311

ASTROLOGICAL

3 questions 1-8-0. P.O. Send Time, Date, Place (Birth) Life-Reading, Annual predictions, Enquire: Vidyaranya Astrological Society, Bellary. 6804

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Available Ex. stocks 'Witte' 9 H.P. 1200 RPM radiator cooled vertical Diesel Engines, Enquire Seeyensee & Co., 19, Loane Square, Broadway, Madras 1. 6856

FINANCE & PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a Financier to invest Rupees Twenty-five Thousand in a running and most profitable business. Partnership offered. Apply Marquis D'Souza, D'Mello House, Hudson Road, Bulsar Dist. Surat. 6357

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Available ex-Stock American Electric Gramophones from Rs. 180/- Fluorescent tubes and reflectors Electric lamps all standard voltages and types from 15 watt to 1000 watts, C.T.S. cables all sizes, good discounts for quantities. Apply Box No. 3985 "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

WANTED a Steam Vessel of dimensions not less than length between perpendiculars 112 ft., breadth moulded—17 ft. and depth moulded at side—5 ft. and capable of taking at least two motor vehicles and passengers animals etc., suitable for plying as ferry across the Brahmaputra. Lowest offer should be sent to the Chief Engineer, Assam, Shillong with full details.

R. CHANDRA,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Assam
Shillong,
The 14th August, 1947.
4909

HOSPITAL UNITS MADE UP OF UNUSED AMERICAN SURPLUSES

WILL BE AVAILABLE for sale at the following fixed prices to INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS CERTIFIED MEDICAL PRACTITIONER'S HEALTH INSTITUTIONS AND HOSPITALS:

1. 500 Bed Hospital Units price Rs. 4,00,000 per unit.
2. 250 Bed Hospital Units price Rs. 2,50,000 per unit.
3. 125 Bed Hospital Units price Rs. 1,50,000 per unit.
4. 50 Bed Hospital Units price Rs 50,000 per unit.
5. 25 Bed Hospital Units price Rs. 25,000 per unit.
6. 10 Bed Hospital Units price Rs. 10,000 per unit.
7. Dental Bed Hospital Units price Rs. 20,000 per unit.
8. Veterinary Bed Hospital Units Price Rs. 75,000 per unit.
9. First-Aid sets. Bed Hospital Units price Rs. 2,000 per unit.

LOCATION: BHAGWATI USASS MEDICAL DEPOT, HOWRAH.

*Full particulars of components of these units have been detailed in our catalogues No. C/US/TEN/40 available at all DISPOSALS OFFICES on payment of Re. 1 up to 14/9/47.

Large units will be assembled within six to eight weeks from date of receipt of definite offers which must be accompanied by treasury receipt or Reserve Bank of India receipt for 10 per cent of the amount offered. The undermentioned units will however be available for immediate delivery.

1. 10 Bedded Hospitals ... 4 Units
2. Veterinary Hospital ... 4 Units
3. First-Aid sets ..... 23 Sets

TOTAL PRICES OF INDIVIDUAL UNITS WILL BE MODIFIED IN CASE OF NON-AVAILABILITY OF ANY COMPONENTS SHOWN IN THE CATALOGUE AT THE PRICES SHOWN AGAINST SUCH COMPONENTS.

In addition and fair range of Residual Medical Stores such as Acid Boric Powder, Atebrin Tablets, dextrose, etc., included in this catalogue, are available for sale.
4951

PUBLIC NOTICES

DISPOSALS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & SUPPLIES
Office of the Regional Commissioner (Disposals)
Mercantile Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
AUCTION NOTICE

APPROXIMATELY 900 tons of STEEL WIRE ROPE black and galvanised of various sizes will be auctioned at the following places:

	Date and Time.	Location
1)	11-9-1947 — 10 A.M.	Tank Bunder Transit Depot, (Near Sewri Police Station), Sewri, Bombay. (Approx. 300 tons.)
2)	12-9-1947 — 10 A.M.	Nos. 3 and 4 Sea Transport Godown, Wadala (Sewri). (Approx. 600 tons.)

Auctioneers:—Messrs. BENNETT & CO., 120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Permits to view the stores will be issued by this office. Inspection of the stores at site will be arranged by the Sea Transport Civilian Stores Officer, 10, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Terms of sale and further particulars can be had from this Office or from the Auctioneers. (4985)

THE MYSORE ABRASIVES LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL BODY MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 237.2, XIII Cross Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September, 1947, at 4 p.m.

By order of the Board,
MD. RAHIM KHALEELI.

Dated 14th August, 1947.
Bangalore. (4982)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS from persons having a domicile in the Province of Bombay are invited for the following posts in the Office of the Industrial Court:

(1) ASSISTANT REGISTRAR (Gazetted)—Pay Rs. 250-10-350.
QUALIFICATIONS: Degree in Law. Knowledge of Economics or experience of Labour matters would be preferential qualification.

(2) RESEARCH ASSISTANT (Non-Gazetted)—Pay Rs. 100-5-120-10-220.
QUALIFICATIONS. Degree in Economics, or Commerce or Sociology. Experience of research work in these subjects would be preferential qualification.

(3) COURT CLERK and Interpreter (Non-Gazetted)—Pay Rs. 150-10-2-200.
QUALIFICATIONS: Degree in Arts. Knowledge of Hindi and another regional language essential. Experience of Court work would be preferential qualification.

(4) CASHIER:—Pay Rs. 90-5-180.
QUALIFICATIONS: Matriculation, with knowledge of Government accounts. Experience of work in Government office would be preferential qualification.

The candidates will draw in addition to pay, dearness allowance or any other emolument as may be permissible under the rules of Government service.

The posts are temporary in the first instance but are likely to be made permanent. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 5th September, 1947.

K. R. WAZKAR,
Registrar,
Industrial Court,
High Court, Bombay.
(4978)

WIRELESS MECHANIC AND OPERATORS WANTED

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified Wireless Mechanic and Operators to fill the following posts in the Bombay Provincial Police Wireless Cadre:

(1) Head Wireless Mecahnic (one post) on fixed pay Rs. 250/- plus Additional Pay Rs. 10/-, House rent Rs. 25/-, Dearness allowance Rs. 60/-. (2) Chief Wireless Operator (one post, ranking as Sub-Inspector) on pay Rs. 150-5-200, plus Additional pay Rs. 10/-, House rent Rs. 25/-, Dearness Allowance Rs. 45/-. (3) Head Wireless Operators (ranking as Jamadar) on pay Rs. 100-5-150, plus Additional pay Rs. 10/-, House rent at Poona & Ahmedabad Rs. 7/- and at Thana Rs. 10/-; Elsewhere at rates sanctioned in the Districts for Jamadars, Dearness Allowance at Rs. 40/-. (4) Wireless Operators: (ranking as Head Constable) on pay Rs. 50-5/2-90, plus Additional pay Rs. 10/-, House rent at rates sanctioned in Districts for Head Constables, Dearness Allowance Rs. 35/-. QUALIFICATIONS FOR WIRELESS MECHANIC: 5 years experience in repairs to small Transmitters and Receivers and general workshop practice. A knowledge of telegraphy will be an advantage. QUALIFICATIONS FOR OPERATORS: Ability to send and receive Morse at not less than 15 words per minute and a good knowledge of normal procedure. The posts are temporary but are likely to be made permanent. Applicants must be between 18 and 35 years of age at the time of appointment. They must be of sound health and domiciled in the Province of Bombay and must be prepared to serve anywhere in the Province They may be called for interview and test at Poona at their expense. Applications must be received in the office of the Superintendent of Police Motor Transport and Wireless (C/o Office of the Inspector General of Police Bombay Province, Central Buildings, Poona) not later than 15th September, 1947, and must give full details of (1) Name (2) Address (3) Domicile (4) Date of birth (5) Educational qualifications (6) Technical Qualifications (7) Military Service, if any.
(4980)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES
Office of the Director of Supplies Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

THE DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES, Bombay, invites Tender No. BOM/T2/1071 to reach him on or before 11 A.M. on 6-9-47 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at Rs. 6/- (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash by Money Order, or Indian Postal Order (quoting tender No. full name and address of the remitter), for:—

Description	Quantity.
Teakwood properly seasoned for manufacture of Telephone switch boards.	41 tons approx.

Applicants not already on the approved list of this Department or the late Department of Supply must give their Banker's reference on applications for tender terms. Tender forms will not be issued to firms already blacklisted. 4984

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

CURATOR, MARINE AQUARIUM, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited before 10-10-1947 for post of CURATOR, MARINE AQUARIUM, BOMBAY. AGE.—Not more than 35 years on 1-9-1947. Relaxable in suitable cases. PAY SCALE.—Rs. 170-500 plus Bombay Compensatory Local Allowance. Higher starting pay upto Rs. 400 may be given. QUALIFICATIONS:—Ph.D. in Zoology and about three years' experience of Zoology relating specially to fisheries problems, and experience of management and maintenance of a public aquarium. Application form supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope bearing 3½ annas postage stamps and a crossed Indian Postal Order for Re. 1- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission", Bombay, who will supply full details on request. CANVASSING IN ANY FORM WILL DISQUALIFY THE CANDIDATE CONCERNED.
(4977)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GOVIND GAJANAN DESAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fazalbhoy Building 45-47, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, and being Plot marked J in the plan of the layout of plots, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 521 part of Mahim Division, lying and being on the West side of a proposed 40 feet Municipal Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 419 square yards or thereabouts bearing G Ward No. 4904 (8), Street No. 232 (g) and bounded as follows:—

That is to say, on or towards the East by a proposed 40 feet Municipal Road, on or towards the West by property of Kashinath Mukund Kini, on or towards the North by the Plot 'K' of the Scheme and on or towards the South partly by Plot 'I' of the Scheme and partly by the property of Kashinath Mukund Kini, being a portion of a larger piece of land, registered in the Books of the Collector of land revenue under New No. 3917, old Survey No. 232, New Survey No. 1/1510, Cadastral Survey No. 521 part of Mahim Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'G' Ward Nos. 4900, 4901, 4902, 4904(1), 4904(2), 4904(3), 4904(5), 4904(6), 4904(7), 4904(8) and 4904(9) and Sheet Nos. 188-C, 188-A, 230, 232, 232(a) 232(b), 232(d), 232(e) 232(f), 232(g) and 232(h), respectively.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1947.

PEREIRA FAZALBHOY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4983

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMOND RINGS

Under instructions from M/s. Khanderao Laud & Co., Attorneys for M/s. Fouzmal Bhutaji & Co. and on account and risk of the pledgors Mrs N Deane, Mr. M.K. Deane and Mr. R. S. Deane, M/s. Bennett & Co., will on WEDNESDAY 3rd September 1947 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

2 Diamond Rings. Terms 25 p.c. cash deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS

Under instructions from M/s. Khanderao Laud & Co Attorneys for M/s. Bhabhutmal Himatmal and on account and risk of Mr Krishnarao Moroba Raut, Messrs BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September 1947 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction at their rooms:—gold ornaments such as Vak, Patlies bangles, necklaces and silver ornaments such as Sinhasan, lota, pyala, pat and Taman. On view. Terms 25 p.c. cash deposit.

AUCTION SALE of 40 S. Cows and 60 youngsters on Tuesday, 2nd September 1947 at 11-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Branch Military Farm, Kalyan, on Bhiwandi-Kalyan Road about 2 furlongs off the main Bombay-Agra Road by order of Manager, Military Farm, Kalyan. On the same day at 10 A.M. (S.T.) at Main Farm, Kalyan 2 Buffs. Terms cash and immediate delivery.

AUCTION SALE OF MILITARY STRUCTURES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Office of the A.D.L.H. & D. Service
Bombay S. Q. B. Area

By order of the above Office M/s. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY 5th September, 1947 at 11 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at S.D.O. P/S Yard, Koliwada, Worli. North-East of Sluice Gate Worli 4 Tin Sheds 1 Kitchen block, Latrine and bathing place, Barbed wire fencing, etc.
Terms 25 p.c. cash deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE COMET'S BABY COMFORTS SHOP TOGETHER WITH ITS GOODWILL AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT OR SEPARATE LOTS.

Under instructions from the Proprietor of Comet's Baby Comforts, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. H R. Brijlal & Co. of Beaumon Chambers, Medows Street, Fort M/s. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, 1st September, 1947 at 11 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Park House, 81, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, next to K. Rustomji. All the stock-in-Trade comprising silver and plated toilet sets, feeding cups, spoons and forks, large lot of children's furniture, large lot of toys and games, cars, bath tubs, play pans also a very large lot of girls and boys, readymade new silk, cotton and woolien clothes, jerseys, handkerchiefs, wooleys, napkins and fancy linen, bakelite crockery, pictures and large collection of children new books and picture books, baby's shoes, hats, handbags and purses, plate glass show cases, shelves and furnitures, writing desk, sofa and other variety of articles together with the goodwill of the shop as a going concern in one lot or separate lots.
Terms 25 p.c. cash deposit, cheques will not be accepted, on view.

BENNETT & CO.

SALE OF THE BUSINESS OF THE INSOLVENT PURSHOTTAM PANDURANG SAMANT CARRIED ON BY HIM AS ADVERTISING AGENTS IN THE NAME OF B. P. SAMANT & CO. AND AS FILM DISTRIBUTORS IN THE NAME OF PEERLESS PICTURES AT 116, CHARNI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Sale of the said businesses will be confirmed by the Official Assignee at his office in the High Court Building, on 28th day of August, 1947, at 1 p.m.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers,
122, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay.

Everlast
TRADE MARK REG.
MADE IN U. S. A. TO LAST
INDIA'S FAVOURITE FOUNTAIN PEN VALUE
L. D. Seymour & Co. (India), Ltd.
Exclusive Sales Representative
Bombay • Calcutta • Karachi • Madras

PASSAGES TO SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

Government officials who are being prematurely retired from the Civilian services in India, are now eligible for Priority Passages to East & South Africa.

Applications should be made to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Dept. (P. P. Section) New Delhi, giving the name of your Travel Agent.

IN YOUR OWN INTERESTS NOMINATE THE NEAREST BRANCH OF

THOS. COOK & SON LIMITED

AS YOUR TRAVEL AGENT

Branches at:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LAHORE, MADRAS, NEW DELHI and SIMLA.

The Complete Travel Service.

AIR SERVICES OF INDIA LTD

THE SCINDIA LINE

BOMBAY-Gwalior—DELHI
Tues., Thurs., Sat.
Return Mon., Wed., Fri

BOMBAY, Cawnpore, LUCKNOW
Tuesdays return Wednesdays

Freight Space available
SCINDIA STEAM NAV CO LTD
Phones 21919 25744 86238
Telegrams: AIRTAXIES

MORNING MUCUS is a DANGER SIGN

Do you cough in the morning? Do you cough up ugly, dark phlegm? That's morning mucus—and it's a danger sign. It means that your lungs and throat have been irritated by germ-laden dust or smoke. As a result, you cough. Coughing is bad for your lungs. It strains them, paves the way for another coughing bout.
Watch for morning mucus on your handkerchief. If it's there, buy a tin of Santé Pastilles. Santé Pastilles will stop that cough once and for all.
Pop a Santé Pastille into your mouth first thing. At once your mouth and throat will feel comforted. You won't want to cough.
Santé Pastilles are as pleasant to take as sweets. Buy a tin today. Re. 1/- at all chemists and stores

YOU CAN FEEL SANTÉ PASTILLES DOING YOU GOOD!

Manufactured by ROWNTREE & CO., LTD., YORK, ENGLAND

Summer boon
Cool & refreshing
Prefect
HAIR OILS
MODI PRODUCTS
REFINED & DEODORISED TR. COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS

The useful SIMO CLIPS
FOR HOUSE AND OFFICE
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:
THE INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE
119-B, DIPOR STREET, CALCUTTA

The Cigarette of the Moment
you must try it to-day!
made by the National
TOBACCO COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED

UP FOR THE Races?

Between race days, visit Poona's famous beauty spots in one of our luxurious cars.
Drive yourself or we will supply a driver.
Either way, the car is entirely yours, to come and go in as you please. Terms moderate.
Telephone or write for particulars today.

AUTO HIRERS
No. 19 National Hotel
Opp. Railway Station
POONA
Telephone No. 9/1080
also: Pratt's Building, Hughes Road, Bombay.

A SIMPLE cough can soon become a hard obstinate one, weakening your breathing tubes and lungs. Safety lies in taking Peps antiseptic breatheable tablets.
As it dissolves in the mouth, a Peps releases rich medicinal essences which, carried by the breath deep into the lungs, follow the track of the germs and destroy them. Peps stop the cough, soothe the sore inflamed membranes, relieve congestion, loosen phlegm, and protect you from further infection.
Chills, sore throats, coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, and other chest and lung troubles are soon banished by Peps.

TAKE PEPS
ANTISEPTIC
BREATHEABLE TABLETS
NEVER BE WITHOUT A SUPPLY
Obtainable of all Medicine Dealers

Agents: Messrs. KEMP & Co., 111 P. O Box 937, Bombay.

Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd. by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Fort Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.